

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"Your Eyes Are Safe With Us"



N. LAZARUS.
Hong Kong's Only European Optician
(Established Over Forty Years)
Manager: RALPH A. COOPER, M.A.C.O.
Registered Optician by Canadian
Govt. Exam.
(Personal Attention.)

No. 21,795 號伍拾玖百柒仟壹萬式第 日肆初月肆辰戊 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22nd, 1928. 式拜禮 日廿月伍年八廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS		No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

The best
synonym
for Scotch
whisky is
"Haig"



SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
HONG KONG. Tel. C. 135.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd.

Best Portland Cement.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCKS—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of

SEA (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 in.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up to
8,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Cranes at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK, HONGKONG."
TELEPHONE No. 212.
CABLE FLAG: "O" OVER "ANG. PENWANT."



Mirrored
Charm

"HAZELINE" SNOW

(Trade Mark)

An indispensable item of
the toilet.

The original non-greasy
preparation.

It cleanses the pores and
cools and whitens the skin.

The ideal basis for face
powder.

When too pale,
"HAZELINE"
ROSE FROST
gives the necessary
touch of colour.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(Proprietors) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD., LONDON, ENGL.
LONDON AND SHANGHAI

EXPLORERS WHO WERE LOST.

MR. GLOVER'S MESSAGE.

WIFE'S SUFFERINGS IN
CENTRAL AFRICA.

DEATH REPORT AND SEARCH
PARTY.

A message from Mr. T. A. Glover, the explorer, who, with his wife, was reported killed in Central Africa some months ago was published last month in the *Daily Mail*.

The message was written at Faya, in the Sahara. Mr. and Mrs. Glover left England at the end of December 1926 to search for fabled cities in the Museum. They were heard from in a letter written from Faya by Mrs. Glover on September 28th last. Then nothing was heard of them for some months, and it was reported they had been killed by robbers.

A search party was sent out by the French authorities in the colony of Equatorial Africa, but at that very time Mr. Glover was writing his message. Before he despatched it he heard of the report, and he appends the following note to his message:

Since writing this account of our travels we have learned from the French authorities that they had reported us killed in action with robbers.

A French camel corps was sent to try and find our remains. They failed to connect with us and returned to Maa Kanem, where later they were relieved to hear we had returned safely from Tibesti.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover penetrated into the interior 1,000 miles beyond any point hitherto reached by a white woman.

MRS. GLOVER'S TRIALS.

ROBBERS' ATTACK ON CAMP.

[FROM T. A. GLOVER.]

FAYA, Borku, Sahara. One of the principal objects of our expedition was a search for rare fauna for the British Museum.

From Lagos we proceeded to Benin City; thence to Lokoja and to Kano, whence we went to Maiduguri, Borno. During this time a collection of 500 birds and mammals was obtained.

Leaving Borku we slowly made our way to Kuseri by camels and crossed Lake Tchad to Bol in preparation for our journey to Tibesti. This journey is one of the hardest and longest desert journeys in Africa, and necessitates the greatest endurance, entailing the crossing of the Sahara Desert where water can only be obtained at very rare intervals.

Water is fairly frequent until Ziguie is reached. From there to Faya is a 16-days trek through waterless desert. So badly is the route watered that it was necessary to average 19 hours a day in the saddle on camels. From Faya to the Tibesti foot hills is a similar trek of nine days.

Terrible Hardships. Reaching the foothills we had our first taste of the intense cold, that was to increase as we ascended the Emi Koussi, the highest mountain in the range. For three days we made our way through the worst type of mountain country.

On the fourth day we reached the summit and descended into the crater, where we obtained some valuable specimens. We suffered terrible hardships through the intense cold, my wife being badly frostbitten on her hands and feet.

We are the first expedition that has reached so far. For a number of years various expeditions have tried to reach these mountains, but in every case they have failed owing to the numerous bands of raiders who frequent the roads and to the hostility of the Tibu.

The journey is the farthest into the heart of Africa by a woman, my wife travelling a thousand miles beyond any point reached by a white woman. The natives, who are rabid Moslems, gave us endless trouble and caused the gravest anxiety.

The French had warned us that the road was unsafe. Two days from Koussi raiders entered our camp, but we drove them off.

The expedition when in Nigeria obtained a complete elephant skeleton for the British Museum—the first to reach Europe. We have also obtained a valuable collection for Sir Ronald Ross, of the Ross Institute of Tropical Diseases.

From here we return to the Tchad to add to our collection and then we shall proceed to Lere, in the Cameroons, and through Gabon.

The Logone River was searched for fish and sixty different specimens were obtained. We have also obtained a new antelope from the shores of the Tchad. It may be a new species, but until we hear from home we cannot say definitely.

My wife and I are alone. Previous to this journey I crossed the Sahara Desert with Captain Angus Buchanan.

GIRLS SOLD TO SLAVERY.

PERSIAN CARPET
INDUSTRY SCANDAL.

"EATING AND DYING WAGE."

GENEVA. A terrible picture of the appalling conditions of child labour in the Persian carpet weaving industry is given in a document shortly to be published by the International Labour Office at Geneva.

The document reveals that eight years ago the governing body of the International Labour Office received from British sources irrefutable evidence showing that in Kerman and adjacent villages children from five years of age were working from sunrise to sunset, herded together in insanitary rooms, making carpets for American and European manufacturers.

Foreign Companies Benefit.

Friendly representations were made by the Labour Office to Persia, which as member of the League of Nations is pledged "to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children."

In support of its plea for reform the Labour Office at Geneva quotes a recent article in the Persian journal *Shajag-e Surkh*, entitled, "The Cutting Off of the Offspring of Kerman," in which it is shown that the export of carpets from the province of Kerman alone amounts to over £2,000,000 a year. Of this sum 95 per cent. goes "for the benefit of foreign companies," leaving the workers only "an eating and dying wage."

"One does not meet in the city of Kerman itself," says the writer, "a single carpet weaver, man, woman, or child, who has the appearance of a human being. All are emaciated, hunched, with deformed arms and legs, entirely unfit for other work."

£15 For Four Years' Work.

The tragedy is more apparent in women and girls, who number 3,000 in Kerman itself and a larger number in the villages of the same province. They enter the industry by what the writer describes as "contract of sale," which means that mothers contract their six or seven years old girls for a period of four or five years, in return for which they received £15, one-third being paid in advance. "Thus," remarks the writer, "these unfortunate creatures are sentenced to death but what a tragic death."

Even more tragic are the consequences of these lamentable conditions of work on motherhood. Lack of sanitation and continuous work seated on narrow, bare planks, check the normal development of these infants, and produce deformation, the result being that when they marry 75 per cent. must undergo operation at their first confinement.

A commission has again been appointed by the Persian Government to inquire into the matter.

£90,000,000 FOR
ARMAMENTS.

MOSCOW'S BUDGET.

TAKING A THIRD OF THE
NATIONAL INCOME.

The Budget speech by the Soviet Chancellor of the Exchequer, Briukhanoff, contains many interesting points. He boasted that the Soviet State proposes to collect during the present financial year one-third of the total national income. The revenues are to be obtained first by means of loans the total of which is given as £22,500,000, and then by indirect and direct taxation.

An interesting commentary on the proposals of M. Litvinov, the Soviet representative at the Geneva Preparatory Conference, for complete world disarmament, is afforded by the expenditure on armed forces, which is to be increased by more than £10,000,000, as compared with last year, and will amount to about £90,000,000. This, Briukhanoff explains, is necessitated by the present international situation.

He claims that the amount represents only 12 per cent. of the total Budget, but his total includes items devoted to nationalised industries and other State undertakings. When these are deducted the percentage on armaments increases to 48, and is one of the highest in Europe.

Briukhanoff foretold stricter measures for the collection of taxes, particularly the agricultural tax. He admitted that the aim of the Commissariat of Finance is to raise the purchasing power of the Chervonetz (Soviet currency), which has of late fallen to unprecedented depths.

Among the economies provided for by the new Budget is the decrease of the number of officials from 26,000,000 to 23,500,000 persons, and in the separate Republics from 275,000 to 238,000 persons. Thus 2,537,000 officials will be thrown out of employment during the year.

DARMSTADTER UND NATIONALBANK

KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN.

Berlin W 8, Behrenstraße 68/70

Telegraphic Address: Danaibank

Over 100 Branches / Correspondents at all important places of the world

Balance Sheet per December 31st 1927

Assets	Liabilities
Cash in Hand, foreign currency, deposits and clearing banks	Share Capital
65,267,783.10	60,000,000.—
Bills of Exchange and other interest-bearing Treasury bills	Reserves
427,710,409.87	10,000,000.—
Credit balances with joint stock and private banks	Creditors
217,655,628.84	569,068,407.12
Coalmines and advances on securities quoted on the Stock Exchange	Acceptances
109,007,351.90	73,564,760.71
Advances on Goods in Stock and in Course of Shipment	Personnel-Fund for Employees
10,687,831.57	8,000,000.—
Own Securities	Other Liabilities
19,214,261.10	6,238,947.08
Total Available Holdings	Net Profit
33,941,896.87	16,270,818.03
Permanent Holdings in other joint stock and private banks	
21,491,676.42	
Debtors on Current Account	
737,899,270.38	
Bank Buildings	
24,000,000.—	
1,771,973,071.59	1,771,973,071.59

Dividend for the year 1927: 12 per cent.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE LATEST MODELS?

"KELVINATOR"

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS ARE NOW
BEING EXHIBITED AND DEMONSTRATED AT

THE HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO.'S

SHOWROOM:

10, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL

AND AT THE OFFICES OF

REISS, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

TEL. C. 673.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 21st, 1928
A.K. Bank \$1.25 1/2 buy.
Do. London \$1.34 nom.
Chartered Bank \$2.11 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B. \$2.34 nom.
Do. O. \$2.14 nom.
P. & O. Bank \$2.34 nom.
East Asia Bank \$1.75 nom.
Ocean Insurance \$3.20 sel.
Union Insurance \$3.41 buy.
North China Ins. \$1.40 buy.
Yankee Insurance, M. & S. \$1.50 buy.
China Underwriters \$2.34 nom.
China Fire Insurance \$2.30 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins. \$1.70 nom.
Douglas \$4.0 sel.
H.K. Steamboat \$2.21 sel.
H.K. Tugs \$2.34 nom.
Indo-China (Fr.) \$1.75 buy.
Do. (Bel.) \$1.75 nom.
Shanghai Marine \$1.75 nom.
Waterworks \$2.01 nom.
Banquet \$1.12 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad. \$1.60 buy.
Langkai (combined) \$1.12 buy.
Do. (single) \$1.20 buy.
S'hai. Exploration \$1.20 buy.
Shanghai Loans \$1.20 buy.
Bank \$1.75 nom.
Brook Mining \$1.75 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks \$1.20 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks \$1.20 buy.
China Provident \$1.20 buy.
Monghwa \$1.20 buy.
New Engineering \$1.20 buy.
Shanghai Docks \$1.20 buy.
S'hai. Cottons \$1.20 buy.
Orizaba Cottons \$1.20 sel.
S'hai. Cottons (old) \$1.20 sel.
Do. (new) \$1.20 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels \$1.20 buy.
H.K. Lands \$1.20 buy.
Shanghai Lands \$1.20 buy.
Humphreys Estates \$1.20 nom.
H.K. Realities \$1.20 buy.
H.K. Tramways \$1.20 sel.
Peak Tram (old) \$1.20 buy.
Do. (new) \$1.20 nom.
Star Ferries \$1.20 nom.
China Lights (old) \$1.20 sel.
Do. (new) \$1.20 sel.
Do. (1928 issue) \$1.20 sel.
H.K. Electric \$1.20 nom.
Macao Electric \$1.20 buy.
Telephones \$1.20 buy.
China Buses \$1.20 buy.
Singapore Tramways \$1.20 buy.
China Buses \$1.20 buy.
Malayan Buses \$1.20 buy.
Canton Ice \$1.20 nom.
Cement (combined) \$1.20 sel.
Do. (old) \$1.20 sel.
Do. (new) \$1.20 nom.
H.K. Buses (old) \$1.20 sel.
Do. (new) \$1.20 buy.
United Assurance \$1.20 nom.
Dairy Farms \$1.20 nom.
Watsons \$1.20 nom.
Der A. Wings \$1.20 nom.
Lawson's \$1.20 nom.
Mackintosh \$1.20 nom.
Stevens \$1.20 nom.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR
CARS

WITH

GILMAN'S

"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE
POLICY.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 20th

Paris	124
Geneva	25.33
Berlin	20.40
Oso	18.22
Helsingfors	18.23
Athens	27.41
Buenos Aires	47.12/18
New York	4.88 3/32
Amsterdam	12.10
Stockholm	16.19
Vienne	34.70
Madrid	29.15
Bucharest	790
Bombay	1/5.03/64
Brussels	34.98
Milan	92.68
Copenhagen	18.19
Prague	104 1/2
Lisbon	2.3/22
Rio	5.59/64
Yokohama	1/10.13/10
Shanghai	2/6 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0
Silver (spot)	28
Silver (forward)	27

Wm. Powells \$3 nom.
H.K. Amusements \$2.34 buy.
H.K. Constructions \$1.20 nom.
Equa. Indus. C. Bonds \$2.34 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans \$2.34 prem. now buy-buyers; sel.-sellers; no.-sales; no.-normal



MILK
The Food of Life

In the interests of
Good Health
it is advisable to use
only a well-known and
established brand.

Buy always and
insist on

BEAR BRAND

Obtainable everywhere

A. B. MOULDER & CO.

[L.A.S.]





AN ALUMINIUM SHAKER
GIVEN FREE
WITH EVERY TIN.

**DELICIOUS
HOT or COLD DRINK**

Get one tin for trial
Obtainable at all Stores
and Cafeshops;

Sole Agents: HUI and HUI Co.
(Alexandra Building) Hongkong.



SOLE AGENTS:-

J. D. Hutchison & Co.

Choose Glaxo for your Baby

Your Baby's future health depends on your choice of his food. You must choose the food you know is best, for you dare not endanger your Baby's progress by experimenting.

Be guided by the experience of the great number of doctors, nurses and mothers who choose rightly by choosing the best food they know—Glaxo.

Choose Glaxo for your Baby now! And be free for ever from any anxiety as to Baby's steady progress towards healthy, strong-limbed merry-hearted childhood. Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo
The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

When Baby is
6 months old

or when he cuts
his first tooth, add
a little Glaxo Milk
Food to his Glaxo.
This will provide
the best means of
nourishing Baby,
gradually and natu-
rally to taking
more solid food.
Obtainable
where you buy
Glaxo.

W. R. LOXLEY
& CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.



Revitalize your energy—

You can not only counteract the weakening influence of excessive heat on body and nerves, but you renew and build up strength and energy by taking Sanatogen.

Sanatogen provides those important elements—phosphorus and albumin—which are so necessary for lasting health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day!

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

NIGHT CLUBS IN SHANGHAI.

FAIR AMERICAN'S ENTER-
PRISE.

DANCING GIRLS OF ALL
RACES.

The Night Club craze has struck Shanghai with a bang and a battle royal is on between owners of the various institutions. They have already reached the state where, in the spirit of competition, they are importing high-priced jazz orchestras and temperamental entertainers from America. Thus writes Harold Mills, a *United Press* correspondent to the *Manila Times*. He goes on to describe the disgust of the owners of cabarets in which Russian dancing girls are the chief attraction, and which have been badly hit by the Night Clubs.

Started By American Girl.
Shanghai was startled about a year and a half ago when a well-known American girl residing here announced the opening of a Night Club patterned after one of Broadway's most famous institutions. She called her place the Little Club. It was crowded ten minutes after the doors were opened and is crowded five nights out of seven. Shanghaianders point to it with pride.

No Dancers And Soft Drinks.
The place boasts no dancing girls but subdued music, soft drinks, small tables and slushettes. For nearly a year the club held forth without competition in its class. Then, within two weeks, three other night clubs opened. They were followed by three more and the old battle for customers was on. It is still on although some of the night clubs have given up the ghost.

The Café Nations.
Cabaret owners assert that business is bad since the influx of night clubs. One cabaret, however, is flourishing. It is the Café Nations, where dancing girls of many countries hold forth and will dance with any male, come what way, for 25 cents per dance, Shanghai currency. The Café Nations first opened with five Russians and two Japanese dancing girls. Later an even dozen Chinese girls were added. Two Australian girls came to town from nowhere and were added to the dancing staff. A Swiss girl deserted by her husband, became a fixture at the place. Then a German girl, two Indian girls, a Mexican senorita, 23 additional Russians, three French girls and a lass from Killarney.

ANOTHER FIRE IN POOTUNG.

OUTBREAK IN MESSRS.
OLIVIER'S PREMISES.

SHANGHAI, May 17th.
A fire broke out in the compound of Messrs. Olivier & Co., Pootung, at 12.40 p.m. yesterday. On receiving the alarm Municipal and Customs fire floats proceeded to the scene.

It was found that the matter on fire was salvage from the outbreak of several days ago. Whether a cigarette had been dropped into it or whether smouldering particles which had not been extinguished, had caused renewal of the fire is not known. It was a nasty, but not serious, blaze, and it required four main, independent, 1,000-ft. lines which were breached at the spot, to put out the fire.

During the course of the blaze, firemen noticed what appeared to be the upper floor of a godown on fire. A single line was run out and quickly took care of the matter. This fire was on the roof instead and was caused by a spark from the lower fire which lighted on other salvage drying on there. *N.C. Daily News.*

THE CHINESE LAW OF APPEAL.

PRISONERS SENTENCED TO
DEATH NOT GIVEN
THIS RIGHT.

SHANGHAI, May 17th.
In the Shanghai Provisional Court of Appeals, yesterday afternoon, Judge Ziar, presiding, supported by Judges Chiu and Tsan, and Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, the appeal by the police against the dismissal of 13 Chinese by the Court of First Instance on charges of kidnapping and armed robbery, came up for hearing.

Mr. J. E. Badeley conducted the case for the police, while Mr. E. Y. B. Kiang was appointed by the Court to watch the interests of the accused.

Mr. Badeley, in giving grounds for the appeal, stated that the 13 accused had been dismissed while five others had, very rightly, been sentenced to death. He understood that these five had appealed.

Judge Ziar said that the appeal of the five men referred to had already been dealt with in chambers. "Under the new Bandit Laws when prisoners are sentenced to (Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW DELHI.

A MIRACLE OF ENGINEER-
ING.

A new city has risen from the dust and heat of India, writes a *United Press* correspondent to the *Manila Times*. A garden city now stands on what was fifteen years ago a barren plain, trees and flowers grow where only a few mudbuilt Indian villages formerly stood, and the famous Delhi Ridge, a sheer block of quartzite which formerly radiated heat across the plain for miles, is covered for thousands of acres with trees and shrubs which hold the dust and cool the wind. This modern miracle is the New Delhi, India's new capital.

Fifteen years ago three men, Captain Swinton, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Lutyens (the latter now Sir Edward), arrived in India as members of the first Planning Commission. Their task was to give India a new capital on the area of some five square miles of wind-swept territory, flanked by the broken walls of Purana Kila (Indrapata), one of the many Delhis of the past, and the Delhi Ridge.

The Prophet Of The White Man.
On a spur of Delhi Ridge, jutting abruptly away from the main section of the burning rock, stood the small village of Connaught Place. The tomb of the Sikh who foretold the coming of the white race stood near the settlement, although the records of the ancient prophet do not show that he predicted that the white man would some day blast away the crest of Raisina spur to make way for the construction of three great palaces, which are now nearly complete.

A Green Carpet.
Fifty miles of roads and avenues are complete to-day in the formerly desolate area. Each thoroughfare is lined with forest trees, and the system forms the basis of the largest city plan in the world. There are bungalows and community dwellings for 35,000 inhabitants, settled on a green carpet of trees, grass and flowers. The Mohammedan tombs, once almost hidden by jungle, are now surrounded by well-kept gardens, their domes rising above the new garden city.

Princely Buildings.
A road almost two miles long and a quarter of a mile wide called Kingsway, forms the backbone of the city plan, extending from the Raisina spur to a great archway commemorating the Indian armies. The palaces of the Indian Princes are to be grouped around the arch. Already one ruling prince, H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, has erected a palatial residence. Others, which may vary in style, colour, and material, are to follow.
Within two years the Viceroy is expected to move into the new Government House. The assembly Building, a large circular structure magnificently designed, is complete. And soon New Delhi will take her place as a world capital, a marvel in planning and construction, as well as a work of art.

TIENTSIN-TANGKU ROAD SCHEME.

STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

MR. SUN SHIK WEI'S
HOPES.

TIENTSIN, May 18th.
The scheme for the construction of a modern motor road from Tientsin to Tangku is getting into shape since the Civil Governor, Mr. Sun Shik Wei, has formally authorized the Commissioner of the Special Administrative District of Tientsin to discuss it with Chinese businessmen, especially bankers, for the purpose of raising a loan from \$150,000 to \$200,000 at once. But as the plans are criticized by some foreign and native experts, it seems certain bankers and steamship companies are not willing to raise the loan at eight per cent. interest. According to the Commissioner, if the banks in Peking are not willing to forward the money, he intends to borrow the sum (\$150,000) from the steamship companies and importing and exporting companies in Tientsin at eight per cent. interest.

Plans for the road construction have already been made, and as soon as the money is secured, work will start immediately. The road is to be divided into three sections, the total length of which is 75 li, the width 23 feet. The construction of the road will take about four or five months so that it can be opened to traffic before the end of the year if everything goes on smoothly. But it is feared the sudden change in the war situation in Shanghai will affect the scheme as nobody can predict what will turn up in the not distant future unless the northern army can check the advance of the South Chinese on the Tsin-Pu line which is the weak point in the Ankuochun defences. *A.N.A.*

death they cannot appeal. This is a peculiarity of the Chinese Law," he said. "Regarding the appeal of the 13 others, judgment would be reserved till May 23rd." *N.C. Daily News.*

WOMEN TO RULE.

A 1947 PROPHECY.

JAPANESE ARTIST'S
PROPHECY.

BASED ON SACRED BOOKS
OF JAPAN.

London, May 14th.
"The year 1947 will witness the commencement of a new era in the world's history, in which humanity will be dominated by women, and national and racial lines will disappear."

This is one of a number of prophecies made by Yoshio Markino, the Japanese artist-engraver to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, in the course of an interview with the *United Press*. "Women are the fundamental sex and men their complement," continued Markino. "Women hold the sweetness and honey of life, and true happiness can only come through their ascendancy."

"War-like nations and nations which believe too much in material success, both tend to under-rate women because they cannot fight, nor earn so much money as men. They are, however, the true upholders of civilization."

Sacred Writings.
"I base my predictions of a new renaissance and a world dominated by women starting in 1947, on the sacred writings of Japan. These say the first evidences of the renaissance will become markedly noticeable in 1933 or 1938 and culminate in some big event in 1947. These writings predicted the great war and I am certain that events will bear out their predictions of the new renaissance."

Internationalism, he said, would come through the inter-mixture of races and nations due to increased facilities for travel and better and fuller means of transportation and communications.

Patriotism Dangerous.

"Patriotism," he said, "is a dangerous thing. It turns third class minds into maniacs, and unsettles even first class minds. The child of an Englishman and a German woman is not so likely to be narrow and prejudiced as the child of parents of one nationality only. The offspring of a negro and a white, or an Oriental and an Occidental, is in a position to weigh more justly the claims of both races. In all the world there are only two kinds of people: those who further the happiness and well-being of the human race, and those who hinder it. Whatever my nation or race, I must fight with the first, and shun the second."

2,000 Letters From Women.

"Since I published my first book, my books have brought me over 2,000 letters from women, but it was only when I had received Miss Williamson's letter that I realized that I had received that other part of the poem that makes my poem complete."

Regarding America where Markino has spent many months, made numerous paintings and has a number of well-known artist friends, he urged a still further restriction of the immigration laws.

"America is at present the melting pot of the nations and the races," he said, "but she must further shut out the hordes of undesirable that clamor to get in, so that she may have time to absorb the peoples already within her borders. At present the froth and waste of the nations is bubbling to the top, but when the melting is finished, and the mixture cleared itself, it is impossible to predict what wonderful combinations and what new human alloys will eventually be formed." *United Press.*

Ring CENTRAL 30. For:-

Consultation,
Planning,
Creation,
Placing.
Advertising
from
A to Z.

The
Advertising
& Publicity
Bureau, Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
HONG KONG.

INCREASE
your Turnover and
Profits by

SCIENTIFIC

ADVERTISING.

Our organization is fully equipped to deal with any advertising campaign, whether large or small, and we can supply advertisers with a complete service of original copy, ideas, and designs for posters and press advertising.

Our records prove that we can ensure our clients receiving the best possible return for money spent on advertising.

The benefit of our knowledge and experience is at your disposal. Why not take advantage of it to-day?

VICTOR HUGO'S BPIC

AN IMMORTAL story produced as a
wonderful film at a cost of more
than 12,000,000 francs!—

LES MISERABLES

With
OVER 5,000 PLAYERS

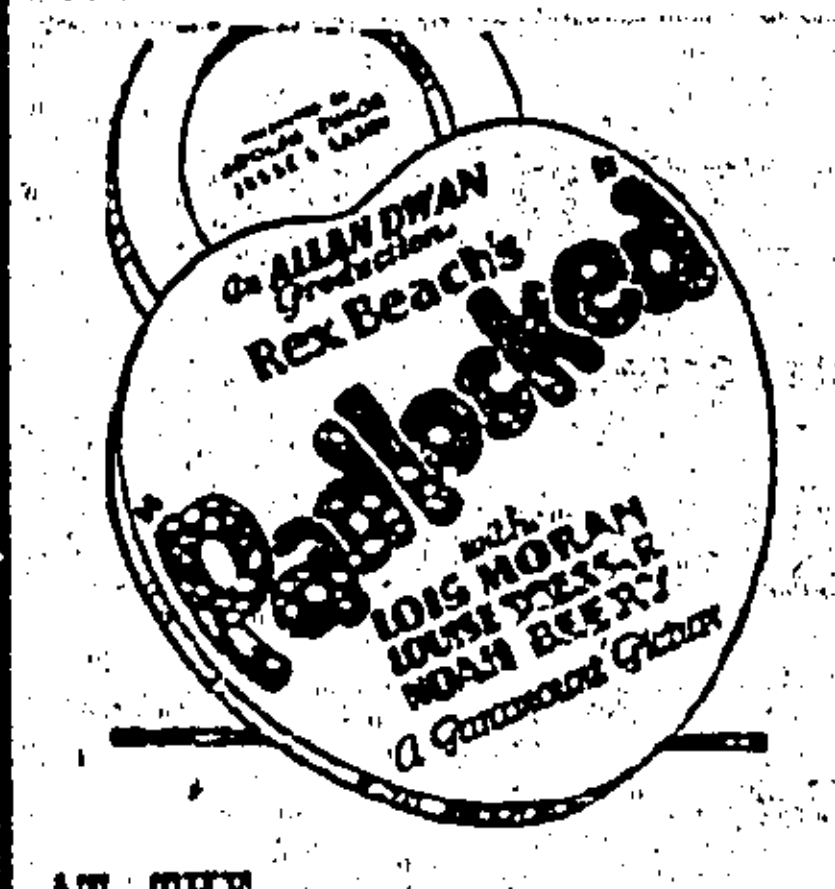
France's Greatest
Film!

QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Times & Prices

At 2.30 \$1.20, 80 cts. 60 cts. & 40 cts.
At 6.00 & 9.15 \$2.00, \$1.20, 80 cts. & 50 cts.
Servicemen in uniform 60 cts. to back stalls and 40 cts. to front stalls at all performances.

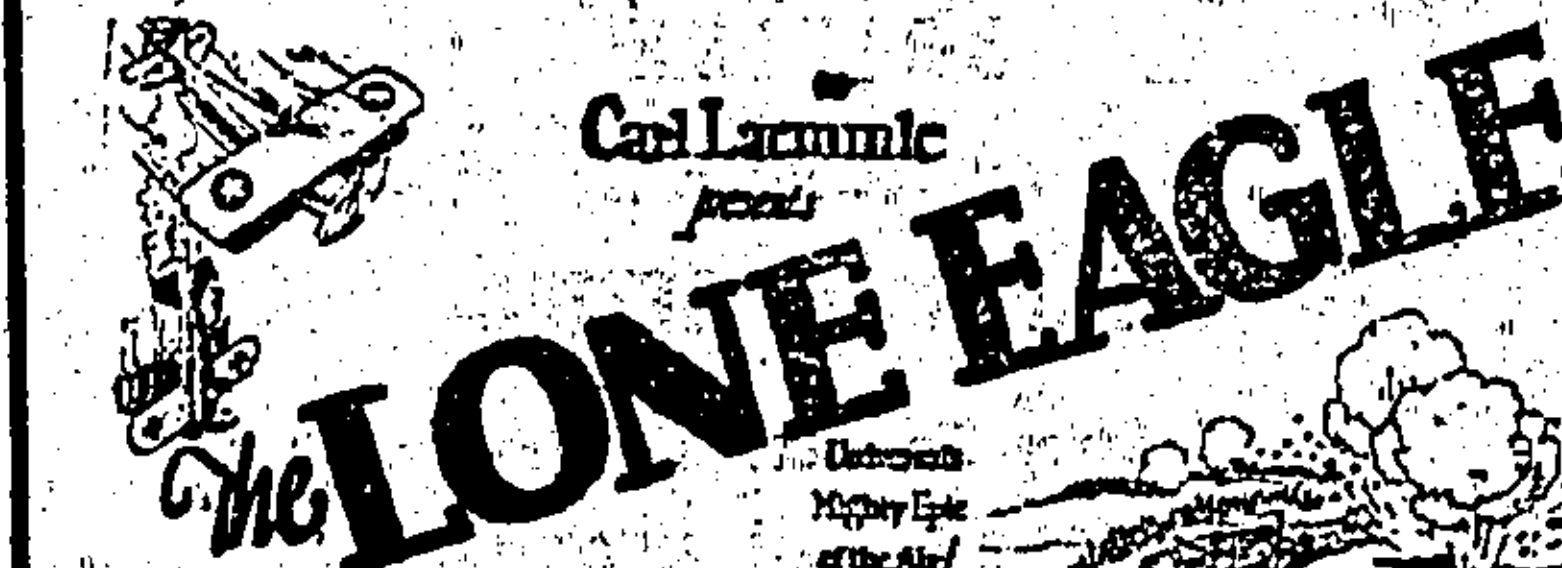
A drama of the fast life!



WORLD TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20 Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

SENSATIONAL air battles in a thrilling story of war
in the clouds!—

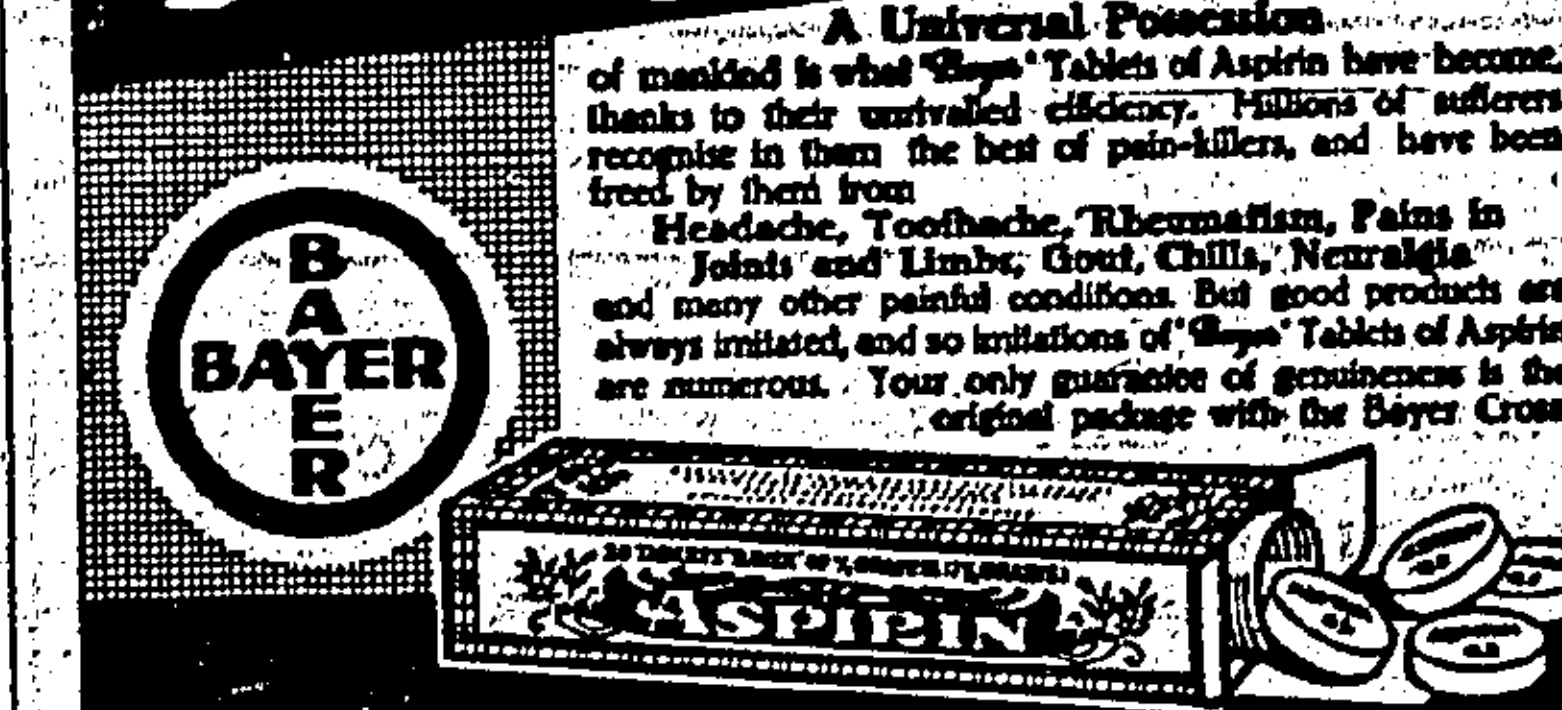


With
RAYMOND KEANE—BARBARA KENT—JACK PENNICK

AT THE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

STAR Continuous 2.30 to 11.15 p.m.

Bayer Tablets of Aspirin



A Universal Possession
of mankind is what Bayer Tablets of Aspirin have become, thanks to their unrivalled efficiency. Millions of sufferers receive relief from the best of pain-killers, and have been freed by them from

Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Pains in Joints and Limbs, Gout, Chills, Neuralgia, and many other painful conditions. But good products are always imitated, and so imitations of Bayer Tablets of Aspirin are numerous. Your only guarantee of genuineness is the original package with the Bayer Cross.

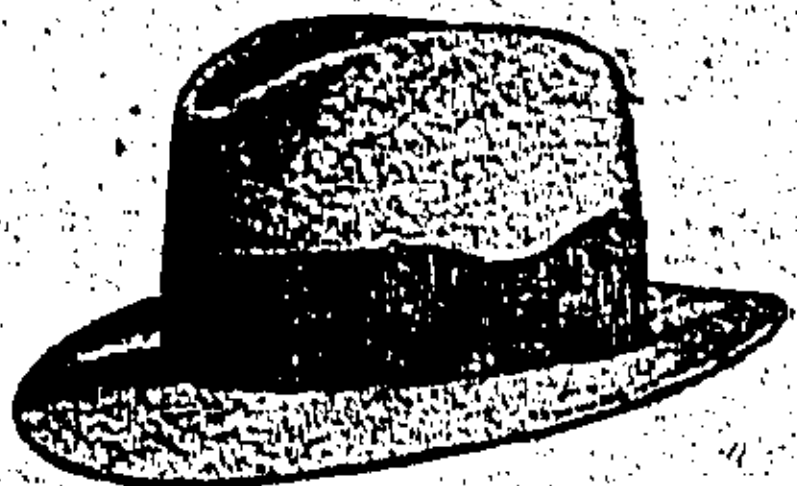
ASAHI BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LTD.
TOKIO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS:
DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LTD.
HONGKONG



Soft Felt Hats



THE "SNAP" (Regd.)

Finest fur felt, adaptable to any shape of brim.
New stock in all the newest colours.

Sole Agents—

Mackintosh
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

THE TYPEWRITER

that interested

H.M. THE KING

The

"IMPERIAL" TYPEWRITER

is now on sale in Hong Kong.

Not only because it is

BRITISH

but because it is

CHEAPER and BETTER

Every Firm interested in

EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY

should call and inspect this wonderful
new machine for themselves

Sole Agents:

T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. C. 3517.

CHARLES LETT'S
DIARIES

LESS 40%
THE
WING ON CO.
LTD.

FIBRE BOARD CARTONS

the modern and economical containers for all classes of merchandise.

ACME STEEL STRAPS

a fast and efficient method of reinforcing fibre boxes, crates, bales, bundles and wood boxes.

ACME TACK-POINT FASTENERS

more easily driven and greater holding power.

J. M. DA ROCHA & CO., Agents.

FIBREBOARD PRODUCTS CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO
ACME STEEL CO. OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.ROUND THE POLICE
COURTS.FINES FOR MOTOR CAR
TOUITS.

YESTERDAY'S CASES.

A week-end round up of motor car touits by the police resulted in fourteen "captures" and the offenders were summoned at the Central Magistracy yesterday with touits for passengers.

Three of the offenders were from the Central district and they all pleaded guilty before Major O. Willson. The first was fined \$5, another \$10 because he had had a previous conviction, and a small boy was ordered to receive six strokes of the cane.

Of the eleven arrested in the Western district, the majority pleaded guilty before Mr. R. E. Lindell and were fined \$5 each. Another man who professed to be an actor was fined \$20 when it was stated that he was convicted on a previous occasion. A small boy admitted touiting in the vicinity of the restaurants and in drawing attention to a previous conviction it was stated that on that occasion he was charged with puncturing the tyres of a car belonging to an Indian driver. The boy was fined \$10.

THREE MONTHS FOR FOUR
SPANNERS.

When charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy with the unlawful possession of four spanners, a Chinese said that he found the tools in the "jungle" at Pokfulam.

Police evidence was to the effect that when the defendant was arrested in Babington Park with the spanners in his possession, he took a police officer to Lytton Road and pointed out a drain where he alleged that he found the tools.

In passing sentence of three months' hard labour, after five previous convictions had been proved against the defendant, the Magistrate said he believed the spanners had been stolen from motor cars.

A CAT GIVES THIEF AWAY.

A Chinese who attempted to get away with a cat wrapped in a singlet was betrayed by the animal's "meows" prompting a guardian of the law to investigate. The man's explanation not being satisfactory, he was taken to the Police Station and charged yesterday.

Defendant told the Second Magistrate that he was merely carrying the cat on behalf of his employer, but he was unable to produce the employer in question. On being fined \$3, or six days' hard labour, the defendant preferred the prison sentence.

YAU MATI ROBBERY ARRESTS.

Three Chinese were formally charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with robbery at No. 15, Temple Street, Yau Mat, and remanded for further investigation.

According to a police report, two men entered a cubicle at the above address. On Saturday night three others visited the lodgers and at 2 o'clock in the morning the five men attacked the principal tenant, a woman, gagging their victim and threatening her with a knife. They stole clothing and jewellery valued at \$240.

Three men later fell into the hands of the police and it is alleged that they were members of the gang which carried out the robbery.

A DANGEROUS PUSH
CYCLIST.

A Chinese cyclist was charged before Major O. Willson at the Central Magistracy with riding a bicycle along Gage Street in a dangerous manner.

In his evidence, a European Sergeant stated that several pedestrians were seen to jump out of the way when the defendant's machine travelled at a fast speed down the slope. On being charged defendant abandoned his machine and escaped, appearing at the Police Station later to claim his property.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$4, or seven days' hard labour.

WINDOW BREAKER FINED.

Throwing stones at glass panes proved an expensive pastime for a Chinese youth when he appeared on the remand before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy charged with the offence at the Japanese shop of R. Okada in Peking Road.

An Indian constable gave evidence of seeing the stone-throwing. The defendant was fined \$20, or three weeks' hard labour, and was further ordered to pay \$20 as compensation for the damage, or do either, four weeks in prison.

YOUTHFUL ROBBER
SEVERELY PUNISHED.SAVAGE ASSAULT ON AN
OLD MAN.CHIEF JUSTICE'S SCATHING
REMARKS.

When the May Criminal Sessions opened yesterday morning at the Supreme Court, a youthful Chinese was charged before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, with having, on March 23rd, assaulted Wong In Tong with intent to rob, at No. 10, Wa In Fong.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Crown Attorney, prosecuted. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Outlining the case Mr. Fitzroy gave a description of the lane in which the prisoner committed the crime. It was about 90 or 100 feet long, eight to ten feet broad and situated near Ladder and Bridges Streets.

The prisoner and another man not in custody knocked at the door leading into complainant's flat, at about 9.35 in the morning of the day in question. When asked who they were, they replied that they had come from Canton with a message and a parcel. Prisoner or his associate mentioned the address of complainant's family in Canton.

A concubine of the complainant opened the door and the prisoner entered with another man. Once inside the house, the prisoner rushed into complainant's cubicle while the other man remained at the top of the stairs apparently to keep watch.

Inside the cubicle the prisoner produced a single scissors blade and stabbed the complainant on the chin. A commotion ensued which brought people from other houses out to see what was the matter. A police whistle was blown and the prisoner and his confederate made a hasty exit without stealing anything.

A hue and cry was raised, prisoner stumbled as he ran and was arrested by a district watchman. The other man managed to elude his pursuers. The arrested man was taken back to the house and after a search the other half of the pair of scissors was found on the stairs of the house.

The prisoner was charged at the Police Court. His explanation to the Magistrate was that he had gone there with another man to collect some money from the complainant.

In his evidence, the complainant said that as soon as the door was opened to the prisoner and his confederate, the prisoner rushed at him and stabbed him. Prisoner also told witness not to make a noise. Witness added that he told prisoner to take what he liked, but before they stole anything, prisoner stabbed him twice. He bled profusely from the wounds.

Continuing, witness said that when the prisoner was arrested and brought back to the house, he asked witness to guard him and said that he would never do it again. Witness replied that as the matter was in the hands of the police, his pardon would not do any good.

In his defence, prisoner said that he went to complainant's house with the other man to collect some money. He denied that he took part in the robbery.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and in passing sentence upon the prisoner, the Lordship said, "The facts of the case pointed conclusively to the correctness of the jury's verdict. You have been guilty of a most brutal attack on an unoffending old man. I can not stop people like you from attempting to commit these offences but when they are brought before me and convicted I can make things very unpleasant for them. I never order anybody to be flogged unless they do violence. In this case the evidence is that the prisoner stabbed this old man twice with the object of terrorising him. I am going to order you to be flogged."

His Lordship passed sentence of five years with hard labour and 50 strokes with the "cat."

and said he caught one of two youths in Humphrey's Avenue after a chase.

Edward Oliveira, living at No. 19, Ashley Road, stated that he heard a crash and saw two Chinese running past the house with the Indian constable in pursuit. Portuguese said that after turning into Humphrey's Avenue, the two Chinese began to walk and the constable came up and arrested one of them.

Evidence was also given by a Japanese shop assistant who said that he did not actually see the stones being thrown, but he saw the two youths running away pursued by the constable.

This defendant was fined \$20, or three weeks' hard labour, and was further ordered to pay \$20 as compensation for the damage, or do either, four weeks in prison.

BROKER AND SING
SONG GIRL.

SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

DEFENDANT'S MANY DENIALS.

The Chinese who is accused of demanding money with menaces from a China singing girl at the Empress Hotel was again before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. R. A. Wadeson prosecuted and Mr. Hin Shing Lo, barrister, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

The case has evidently aroused the interest of many Chinese of both sex, and the Court was packed to the utmost several smartly dressed young women being present. The Magistrate at one stage sharply ordered a man to get down from the seat, on which he stood to get a view of the proceedings.

The defendant, who described himself as an Ice House Street broker employed at Messrs. Kitting & Co., continued his evidence.

When Mr. Wadeson cross-examined the witness he suggested that he was not a broker, nor as he employed by the Kitting & Co.

Mr. Lo protested that Sergeant Fitches, who had made the arrest, had made inquiries regarding this matter.

The witness was also questioned regarding the merchandise which he sold on commission basis and was questioned as regards the technique of cloth selling. He said that a "piece" was separated into "pieces." Each of these pieces was about 80 to 100 yards in length.

Mr. Wadeson then remarked that a "piece" was only 25 yards in length, and put it to the witness that he was not employed at Kitting & Co.

The witness admitted that he was not employed by Kitting & Co. but worked for the firm on a commission basis.

Questioned as to his financial standing, witness said that he had other means besides his commission work, and that he owned property and rice-fields in the country.

Answering further questions witness said that he had lived at the Empress Hotel for a time, and stayed with his various friends. He absolutely denied any knowledge of Chan Tai Ying, the complainant, and remarked that he would not know her unless she was produced.

Mr. Wadeson: You shall see her in a moment.

The girl was then asked to stand up in Court.

Mr. Wadeson: Don't you recollect when you demanded money from this girl?

Mr. Lo objected and remarked that the law of England did not permit one offence to be alleged in support of another.

Legal argument followed and the question was disallowed.

Mr. Wadeson remarked to the Magistrate that he merely wanted to show that the defendant was the type of a man who made his living from these unfortunate women, and when he did not get the money from them he threatened them.

Mr. Wadeson suggested that the defendant was formerly employed in the ticket office of the Kai Yee Pong Theatre and that he was a member of the "Triad Society" which furnished him with money.

The defendant denied all these allegations.

The Hotel Register.

Mr. Wadeson questioned witness as to the name which he had entered in the register book when he took a room at the Tung Shan Hotel. The witness said that he had written the Chinese character "Yan" (meaning person or man) as a name, and so that his friends could know he was there.

The register was then produced and the witness was asked to open it and point out his name. Mr. Lo objected and told the witness not to look at it.

Mr. Wadeson: Open that book and look at it.

Mr. Lo: "I tell you don't open it."

The Magistrate: "Please continue your cross-examination. Mr. Wadeson, I don't think the question is material."

Mr. Lo said that there was no proof that the book produced was the register of the Tung Shan Hotel, but the Magistrate closed the incident.

Witness agreed that he had made an appointment with the girl, but said that she had "slipped him up." He said he had seen the Empress Hotel and followed her till she went to a room on the 5th floor. He met her on the landing near the left and asked her for not keeping her appointment. He spoke to her (Continued on next column).

BURGLAR'S FRANK
CONFESSION.ADMITS STEALING DENIES
BURGLARY.

SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

A Chinese who had successfully "cracked a crib" had the misfortune to run into a policeman with the result that he was brought before the acting Police Judge, Mr. P. Jacks, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Prisoner was charged with breaking into the premises occupied by Li Wah at No. 123, Queen's Road West, in the early hours of April 16th-17th and stealing articles of clothing valued at \$25.90.

Mr. H. E. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the prosecution.

Prisoner admitted stealing the articles but strenuously denied breaking into the house.

Opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Holmes said that it was obvious that the prisoner did not appreciate the legal nature of the offence of "breaking and entering" and, therefore, his reply should be taken as a plea of "not guilty." His Lordship could deal with that point in directing the jury.

The case, Mr. Holmes said, was curious as it appeared that two different offences were committed. Burglary, he said, meant breaking into the premises for the purpose of committing a felony.

The complainant was a woman who did odd jobs for a tailor. On the night in question she retired about midnight after seeing that her door was well fastened. The door was fastened by a hasp which fitted to a staple through which a pin was passed. There was also a peep hole on the door and this was also covered by a shutter from the inside.

A district watchman saw a man coming out of the house at about 2.30 a.m. The man presented a rather bulky appearance and the suspicions of the watchman were aroused. He challenged the man who at once took to his heels. The watchman gave chase and eventually the man was stopped by a constable. The prisoner when arrested frankly confessed to stealing the articles and took the police to the house he had burgled.

Concluding, Mr. Holmes said that the jury could find the prisoner either guilty of burglary, larceny from a dwelling house, or simple larceny.

Corroborative evidence was given by the complainant, the district watchman and the constable who arrested the prisoner.

Prisoner in his own defence admitted stealing the articles in question but denied breaking into the place. He said that he merely opened the door and went in. He asked the Court to treat it as a case of common larceny and to deal with him leniently.

Prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour, and on another charge of returning from deportation he was sentenced to two years' hard labour. The sentences to run concurrently.

before she had entered her room, and not afterwards.

Thinking Mr. Wadeson's cross-examination.

Alleged Perjury?

Mr. Lo then told the Magistrate that the witnesses who had appeared in Court at the previous hearing on behalf of the complainant, and who said that they were Manager and Treasurer of the Wing Fat Co., had nothing whatever to do with that firm. It was true that they were formerly connected with the Company, but at the time of the incident at the Hotel April 30th they were only provisional officials of this Company. (The two witnesses at the previous hearing had stated that they were to become officials of the firm, and that they had rented the room in the hotel to transact the firm's business.)

Mr. Lo contended that they had committed perjury, and he would ask the Court to take out a summons against them. He alleged that the witnesses had rented the room for immoral purposes.

In support of his argument Counsel called the manager of the Company (Mr. Tang Yik Tang) who said that he did not know the two witnesses in question. Subsequently witness agreed that the two men in question were provisional officials of the contemplated Company. On April 27th the officers were elected but the two men in question were passed over. Asked what was the capital of the company witness said it was \$25,000. He held five shares valued at \$500 per share. He did not know who the other shareholders were.

The Magistrate remanded the case until Saturday.

The
Orthophonic
spoils you for
anything
less perfect!

ONCE you've heard an Orthophonic Victrola play, you'll never be satisfied with anything else. For this unusual instrument reproduces music so exactly that you can imagine the singer or player is standing before you. Prove it yourself. Come in and hear the latest Victor Records. Let your own ears be the judge. Then get us to show you our large stock of models. Partial payments if you wish.

S. MOUTRIE
& CO., LTD.

Victor Distributors.

CINEMA NEWS.

A GREAT FRENCH FILM.

Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" is to be shown at the Queen's Theatre to-day until Saturday. French in conception and production "Les Misérables" has been much praised in England. The story has been carefully followed and three big streets—St. Dennis, Montfouquet and Champs-Élysées have been reconstructed in the style of 1830. The story is the life history of a convict, awakened to better ways by the chance kindness of a priest. Several notable French actors are included in the cast which together with the "crowd" gives a total of more than 5,000 people. Owing to its great length the film will be shown only three times daily, promptly at 2.30, 6.00, and 9.30 p.m.

Youth In Rebellion.

"Padlocked" a Rex Beach story, is at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The central character, played by Louis Moran, is a high spirited girl who, driven from home by her narrow-minded father, plunges into the mad whirl of Broadway's night life.

War In The Air.

"The Lone Eagle" at the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow, is a thrilling story of the air forces in France during the war. The leading part in the picture are taken by Raymond Keane and Barbara Kent, two of the younger school of players. The picture is full of thrilling air fights, culminating in a battle between entire squadrons.

"The Lone Eagle" was written by Lieut. Ralph Blanchard, who saw active service as a flying officer in the British Army during the war.

FRENCH VIOLINIST TO
PLAY HERE.

JACQUES THIBAUD.

Mr. A. Strok announces that Jacques Thibaud, the celebrated French violinist, will give a concert here on June 16th.

Thibaud ranks among the great violinists of this generation. In his autobiography, "Souvenirs," he tells of his teachers, of Heifetz, Zimbalist, Mischa Elman, and other noted Russian violinists.

His beginning of the present century heralded the appearance of two master-violinists, Fritz Kreisler, who grew up artistically in Vienna, and Jascha Heifetz, a Frenchman by birth, who may be said to represent the French school of his country, as Albert Spalding does the American, and Jan Kubelik that of Prague.

Thibaud's first visit to the United States in 1903 and during that and many subsequent tours, he has received great appreciation. The music critic of the New York Times, recently described M. Thibaud as a "singular combination of delicacy and dignity, with a breadth of style."

RAPID PROGRESS IN NANNING.

CITY BEING MODERNISED.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

READING ROOMS AND PUBLIC PLAYGROUND.

IN THE "DAILY PRESS" YESTERDAY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT GAVE A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE PROVINCE OF KWANGSI. TO-DAY HE DEALS PARTICULARLY WITH NANNING, THE CAPITAL. IT WILL PROBABLY COME AS A SURPRISE TO MANY HONG KONG RESIDENTS TO LEARN THAT NANNING HAS REGULAR MOTOR-BUS SERVICES AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES. THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THIS INTERESTING SERIES OF ARTICLES HAS BEEN OBTAINED DURING A MONTH'S TOUR OF THE PROVINCE, UNDERTAKEN BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT AT THE SPECIAL INVITATION OF A NUMBER OF PROMINENT KWANGSI OFFICIALS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

NANNING, KWANGSI.
The City of Nanning, capital of Kwangsi, is being modernised and is making progress more rapidly, comparatively speaking, than Canton. For nearly two years Nanning has been free from strife, and this has encouraged the people, under wise leadership, to work hard in developing the place.

Nanning is a city of about 80,000 inhabitants, and within a few months, probably before next Christmas, the highway system which the Provincial Administration under the Bureau of Reconstruction is planning will make it possible to reach Posh and Lungchow from Nanning in a few hours by motor-car. Once the Nanning-Lungchow road is completed, Kwangsi will keep in touch with the Straits through Tongkin, Indo-China. Now it takes several days to go from Nanning to Lungchow by land. As I wrote yesterday Kwangsi has now more than 1,000 miles of completed public highways passable for automobiles, and several bus lines are operating, mostly under the supervision of returned students from America who have found it more pleasant to undertake pioneer work in the wilderness of Kwangsi than to sit idly doing nothing in Canton.

I should judge Nanning to be less disorderly than Canton. Riots and a few professional agitators are still active in secret, but they cannot show themselves with any degree of safety in public. Nanning has an electric light plant, and also a workable long distance telephone system which Canton still lacks. It has no modern water-works yet. Most of the city streets are possible for motor traffic.

Nanning, like Canton, has a number of primary, middle, and normal schools, in some of which boys and girls study together. It has recently built two new schools, one middle school for more than 400 students and a normal school for girls. Mr. H. P. Huang, a Chinese graduate of Stanford and University of California, is Commissioner of Education with his office at Nanning.

Apart from schools of the modern type, education among the people is being advanced on the "extension lecture" system. Lecture groups visit nearby villages and towns to demonstrate in modern farming. More than 90 per cent. of the people of Kwangsi are farmers. The merchants in the large cities of the Province are mostly Cantonese.

There is a public swimming pool in a public playground, and small reading rooms have been established in different parts of the city. The Nanning public playground has facilities for basket ball, tennis, football, volley ball, in addition to the swimming pool and other facilities for younger children.

Part of the city wall has been demolished, and it is the intention of the Authorities to construct a wide road in its place. Within the past ten years, both the militarists of Kwangtung and Yunnan have invaded Nanning, and signs of the destruction then wrought are still in evidence. However, near what was once the headquarters of General Lu Yung-Ting, the foremost militarist of Kwangtung and Kwangsi during the first five years of the first formal Chinese Republic, there is now a motor-car station, not unlike the small city railway stations in America. From this station motor-buses run several times daily to the larger towns within the radius of the highway system now open to motor traffic. More than 4,000 miles of highways are under construction.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT SPREADS.

UNOFFICIAL ACTION.

STUDENT PROPAGANDA IN PROGRESS.

ACTION IN OUTLYING PLACES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 21st.

A rigid boycott of Japanese goods is being carried out not only in Canton but throughout the Liang Kwang Provinces. In Canton the students are taking the leading role in this action. In an interview with local Pressmen an official of the Canton Students Association stated that the boycott against Japan is "a spontaneous expression of true patriotism." The policy of the Provincial Administration is to avoid further international friction with the Japanese Government, but the people themselves have been deeply moved by what took place in Tainan. Their boycott of Japanese goods is wholly voluntary, the Government having nothing to do with it. The Canton Students Association has sent a circular letter to all the commercial guilds throughout the Province, requesting them to form boycott committees. The circular gives a resume of the Tainan incident and denounces the Japanese Government.

The merchant guilds in Kongmoon, Sun Wui, Toy Shan, Hoi Ping, Yan Ping and other commercial centres of the Sze Yap districts, have been holding meetings in their respective localities for the purpose of organising the boycott of Japanese goods. "Every merchant," according to a resolution passed in one of these meetings, "must refrain from ordering any more goods from Japanese." The piece goods and marine products dealers have taken the leading role in the boycott against Japanese goods in these outlying districts.

The Sze Yan or the Four Districts, are close together as regards geographical position and their peoples speak the same dialects. Whatever course one district takes, the other three usually follow. The merchant guilds of these Four Districts are now contemplating of taking a joint action against Japanese goods. They will hold a representative conference in the near future probably at Kongmoon.

KUOMINTANG SUPPORT.

The City Kuomintang has been closely co-operating with every organization in Canton and throughout the Kwangtung that is fostering the boycott. It has just sent out a circular letter to each organization requesting it to send one delegate to the conference to be held on Wednesday afternoon at 1 p.m. at the Headquarters of the Municipal Branch of the Nationalist Party to organize economic action against the Japanese Government.

The boycott against Japanese goods is now just as fervid in Wuchow, Kwangsi, as it is in Canton. A big mass meeting was held during the week-end in Wuchow in which all the classes participated. The organization of a lecture corp was decided upon and it will consist of 20 groups of persons to work in Kwangsi. A large amount of propaganda is now being distributed to the people. The official attitude of Kwangsi is the same as that of Kwangtung. The merchants of Wuchow are also refraining from dealing with Japanese and the labourers of Wuchow have summarily stopped loading and unloading their goods.

BOCCA TIGRIS FORTS.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

PASSING VESSELS SEARCHED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 21st.

In view of the piracy menace, the garrison at Bocca Tigris Forts has been greatly increased. Martial law has been declared at the Forts and all vessels passing the Forts are subject to search. The Provincial Administration has just adopted a set of defensive measures to insure the safety of Fumien and all the river districts above the Forts. In addition to the increased number of soldiers several gun boats have been sent to patrol the waters around Bocca Tigris. Among the larger men-of-war on duty there are the Kwang On, Kwang Koo, and Tai Looi. These vessels, in co-operation with the soldiers on shore are now patrolling the waters in the vicinity of Fumien day and night. At night search lights from the Forts constantly sweep the waters with a view to keeping a watch on all craft passing the narrow water entrance to Kwangtung.

Poon Man Chi, Garrison Commander of Bocca Tigris, has issued an order that all vessels passing through the strait will be searched. Refusal to comply with the order may result in firing from the Forts and seizure of the ship. Why such stringent defensive measures were so suddenly adopted at Bocca Tigris by the Government has not been divulged, apart from the statement in an official announcement that these measures are solely to guard against piracy.

Garrison Commander Poon Man Chi came to Canton last week to confer with Admiral Chen Chak on coast defense. The conference lasted several hours and, it is reported, that plans have been drawn for the adequate protection of Bocca Tigris Forts and vicinity.

SEAMEN'S UNION RAIDED.

CLOSED AND SEALED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 21st.

The Headquarters of the Chinese Seamen's Union, once a most turbulent and communistic organization was raided, closed and sealed by the Canton Police last Saturday. The Headquarters are located on Tai Ping Road South, near Sai Ho How. No reason for the raid was divulged. Some ten patrols and two police inspectors entered the place and thoroughly searched it. No resistance was shown as members of the Union knew of the raid beforehand and had consequently fled long before the arrival of the Police.

"YUEN ON" TOWBOAT DISASTER.

BODIES BEING RECOVERED.

Dragging operations are under way in connection with the recent towboat disaster, says the Canton Gazette.

The Fong Pien Hospital authorities have sent a party to the scene of the accident to recover the bodies of the victims. Up to the evening of the 18th inst. 53 bodies of males, 33 of females, and 14 of children have been recovered.

The bodies have been removed to the northern end of Poon Pook Road, whence arrangements for interment will be made. Some of the bodies have been identified and removed by relatives, but it is feared that the majority are of country folk whose relatives will neither hear of the disaster for some time, nor be able to reach Canton in time to see to interment themselves.

MISGUIDED POLITICAL VIEWS.

CANTON PLACE OF CORRECTION.

A JUDGE'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Lo Man Cheung, Chief Judge of the Special Court of Justice, has submitted, says the Canton Gazette, a proposal to the Branch Political Council, requesting that the Committee of Reconstruction be instructed to draw plans for the organization and formation of a Reformatory for converting political offenders who are in custody for political offences of a less serious nature.

Such offenders, if permitted to go free, will certainly resume their machinations against the government while to sentence them to death would be inhuman. Article No. 33 of the local laws, provides that in certain circumstances it is permissible to attempt to convert offenders to the correct political viewpoint, and it would appear that the establishment of a reformatory would best meet such needs.

Most of the people arrested last year in connection with the communists trouble, were of the uneducated class. They were ignorant of the right principles, and consequently were misled into espousing the wrongful cause of the communists.

The establishment of a reformatory is in conformity with the present world trend to educate and convert offenders. The curriculum to be adopted in this proposed reformatory will be elastic, to suit the standards of education of the individual offenders.

It is confidently hoped that this departure from the old method of punishment will result in converting evil doers into law abiding people.

CANTON CONVICTS.

ON PRODUCTIVE WORK.

By the side of the 5th Police Station, says the Canton Gazette, has been established a stall where can be found on sale articles made by the prisoners in the jail.

The "guests of the Government" are now placed on productive work and the articles displayed for sale include writing paper and pads attractively got up, towels, socks, and even handbags for the fair sex. All the articles are of high quality, and possess a certain fascination in that such things made by prisoners have not hitherto been available. The ladies' handbags are exceptionally well made and designed, while the prices of all goods are very reasonable.

DR. GILBERT REID'S WILL.

BEQUEATHS EVERYTHING TO HIS WIFE.

LOCAL CHINESE ESTATE.

Dr. Gilbert Reid who died in Shanghai in September 30th, 1926, left everything to his wife, Mrs. Sallie Reynolds Reid. The deceased mentioned in his will that his estate in Hong Kong amounted to \$2,500. He also had money, stocks and shares deposited with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59, Wall Street, New York, money in the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, and also in the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in addition to other property.

Mr. D. H. Blake, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, is the attorney of the executrix.

Local Probate.

Probate of the will of the late Leung Yan Chak, alias Leung Chi On, of No. 33, Chu Fu Street, Wai Ngoi Sai Road, Canton, who died at the same address in January 19th, 1928, was granted to his two concubines, Leung Li Shi and Leung Cheung Shi, of No. 4, Mercer Street, Hong Kong.

Deceased leaves a house in Mercer Street and one in Wai Ngoi Sai Road, Canton, with his two concubines until his son, Chok Kwo, should attain the age of 24. Deceased's local estate is valued at \$23,100.

"NO GUILTY KNOWLEDGE."

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER DISCHARGED.

CHIEF JUSTICE ON THE LAW OF COINING.

That moulds and other articles for coining money found in a dwelling house do not incriminate the possessor unless evidence could be produced to show that he had guilty knowledge, and that guilty knowledge could only be deduced from the fact that the man had been known to have passed spurious money, was the ruling of the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, when a Chinese named Li Hong was charged with knowingly and wilfully having in his possession three moulds, and other articles for the purpose of coining ten and five cents pieces.

The prisoner was said to have three moulds, two of which bore the impressions of both sides of a ten-cent piece, and the third was capable of turning out five and ten-cent pieces, currency of the Colony.

Prisoner was arraigned before the Chief Justice and a jury. He pleaded "Not guilty," and said that the moulds were left in his house by a friend. He did not know what they were.

Moulds And Chemicals.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Crown Attorney, conducted the case for the prosecution. In outlining the case, he said that the facts were very simple. The prisoner resided at No. 338, Portland Street, which premises were raided by the Police headed by Inspector Fallon. There were four cubicles in the house. In the verandah the police found a basket containing the moulds, a boiling pot and a chatty. The verandah, it must be said, was also used by the other tenants of the house. The Police, however, were satisfied with the explanation and, therefore, did not prefer a charge against them.

In the cubicle occupied by the prisoner and his wife, the police found a bottle of potassium cyanide and a bottle of nitrate of silver under the prisoner's bed. The Government Analyst would say that the chemicals could be used for plating and polishing.

"No Guilty Knowledge."

His Lordship at this stage asked Mr. Fitzroy what evidence he could produce to show that the prisoner had guilty knowledge.

Mr. Fitzroy replied that the only evidence he could bring forward to say that the prisoner had guilty knowledge was the fact that the bottles of chemicals were found under his bed.

His Lordship pointed out that the charge read "knowingly and wilfully," and that as a general rule "guilty knowledge" could only be established by the fact that the prisoner had been known to have passed bad money. Under the circumstances, his Lordship thought that Mr. Fitzroy could not say that the prisoner had guilty knowledge.

Mr. Fitzroy said that that was all the evidence he could call. He would also in fairness to the prisoner say that the moulds were all left open in a basket so that anyone could see them. "It is a case in which we are devoid of any evidence of guilty knowledge," added Mr. Fitzroy.

Where An Innocent Man Might Be Convicted.

Addressing the jury, his Lordship said that the offence was a very serious one and one of which an innocent man could easily be convicted. The law laid down that if moulds or any articles used for the purpose of coining money were found on a person, evidence of guilty knowledge would not be required. But where moulds and other articles for the purpose of coining money were found in a dwelling house, then the Crown would not have only to prove possession but also how the man had got them. Guilty knowledge would also have to be proved and to do that it would be necessary to show that the prisoner had been in the habit of passing spurious money. This would then show that he knew the use of the articles, added his Lordship.

Concluding, his Lordship said that the prisoner in this case did not show guilty knowledge by hiding the articles. He left them open in a basket and he asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

A Very Lucky Man.

In accordance with his Lordship's direction, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and in discharging the prisoner the Chief Justice said that there was not sufficient evidence to convict. He warned the prisoner to be more careful in future and not to associate with people who went about coining money. "You have run a great risk, and you are a very lucky man," added his Lordship.



SPECIAL VALUE

IN

WHITE SHIRTS.

We have received for the present season a good assortment of Tennis Shirts, and Day Shirts, also with Stiff Collars, suitable for use with the Mess Jacket. Made from a strong Egyptian Cotton that will Wear Well, Wash Well and Look Well.

PRICED AT \$3.75 EACH.

Less 10% Discount for Cash.

are exceptional value.

Other qualities: \$4.75, \$6.50, \$8.50.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Gentlemen's Outfitters

12, Des Vaux Road

SOME RECORDS WE RECOMMEND

Columbia RECORDS

CHARMAINE

4536--ORCHESTRA

4649--ORGAN

4633--LAYTON AND JOHNSTONE

The Anderson Music Co. Ltd.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.



For Full Particulars of Accident Insurance, Apply to the Agents—

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.

1A, CHATELAIN ROAD (Near FLEMING)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE Following will be the DRESS for Gentlemen attending the RECEPTION at Government House in Honour of the KING'S BIRTHDAY on JUNE 4th—

WHITE MESS JACKET.
WHITE WAISTCOAT.
BLACK TIE.
Decorations will be worn.

[6276]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928, at 11 O'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928. [6268]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928. [6268]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 25th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1928. [6267]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 26th MAY, and MONDAY, 29th MAY, 1928, commencing at 2.30 P.M. Each Day.

The First Race will be at 2 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 Per Day for all Persons including Ladies.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LESTER & DAVIS, at \$5.00 Each Per Day Up to FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1928.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00 Per Day. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge.

Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Enclosure of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. [6266]

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the NINTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from the L.R.O. MACAO, CAMARWAY BAY STABLES, and ROPPER ADVERTISING CO., Exchange Building.

Entries CLOSE at 2.30 P.M. at Macao Race Club, on THURSDAY, 24th MAY, 1928. [6272]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, of No. 13A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, will Shortly Open for Business under Entirely New Management. The late Proprietress Mrs. F. E. CAMERON has No Connection with or Interest in this Hotel.

Dated the 19th day of May, 1928.
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, LTD.,
Proprietors. [6271]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 3467 dated 30th August, 1900, for 25 Shares of this Company Numbered 24851-24875 registered in the Name of Mrs. MARION LEGGE has been LOST or DESTROYED, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Company before the 12th JUNE, 1928, a New Certificate for the said shares will be issued, and the Old Certificate No. 3467 will be thereafter treated by this Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1928. [6241]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 207 of 1928.

BETWEEN
THE YUE HONG BANK
Plaintiff
AND
FUNG SAU YU AND TSE
LUI CHUNG TUNG AND
THE MAN SHING BING
FIRM
Defendants.

By Order of the Supreme Court.
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. RASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. 6255

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 83.
2.—D.D. 433 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 434 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 435 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 436 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

To be Sold BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. RASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. 6255

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 83.
2.—D.D. 433 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 434 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 435 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 436 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

To be Sold BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. RASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. 6255

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 83.
2.—D.D. 433 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 434 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 435 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 436 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

To be Sold BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. RASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. 6255

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 83.
2.—D.D. 433 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 434 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 435 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 436 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

To be Sold BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. RASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. 6255

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 83.
2.—D.D. 433 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 434 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 435 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 436 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

To be Sold BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. RASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. 6255

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 83.
2.—D.D. 433 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 434 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 435 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 436 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

To be Sold BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT
ON
FRIDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF MAY, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
BY
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. RASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor or to
MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. 6255

1.—D.D. 432 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 83.
2.—D.D. 433 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 8.
3.—D.D. 434 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 14 and Extension.
4.—D.D. 435 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 1 R.P.
5.—D.D. 436 TSUN WAN LOT
No. 3 R.P.

INTIMATIONS.

WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS.

BRADFORD Merchant requires
AGENT. Will pay Expenses of
own Salesman with Experience of Market,
and pay Broker's Wages.—Replies to
Box 6270, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press.

[6270]

WHY Continue to suffer when
POO ON HERBS are within
your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Dia-
betes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many
other Diseases. No Drugs. Purely
Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO.,
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
TEL. C. 5000.

APPEARANCE is Everything to a
Woman and Certainly Permanent
Hair Waves done by MRS. BETEN
(late of Hong Kong Hotel), improve
This Greatly.—2, PRATT'S BUILDING,
Kowloon. TEL. K. 945. [349]

WANTED.—Child's CRIB with
Mosaic Rail Bars, Net, and
Mattress. Must be in Good Condition.
[350]

FOR SALE.—Large Size Cantonese
SHAWL. White with Pink
Roses and Embroidery, in Good Con-
dition. \$40 or Near Offer. [351]

FOR SALE.—Characteristic
ETCHINGS of Florence, ex-
hibited in London. \$15 and \$20. [353]

HOUSE TO LET. Six Rooms,
Beautifully Situated at 1,600
Foot Level. Rent inclusive, \$198.
Fully Furnished. Tenant can have
Furniture on Easy Terms.—Apply Box
347, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [347]

TO LET.—At Moderate Rental,
OFFICES: 1st and 2nd Floors,
No. 1, DUNDRELL STREET. Use of Lift—
Apply: Box No. 348, c/o Hong Kong
Daily Press. [348]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House
Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane,
Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 22nd, 1928.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

THERE was lately sold in a London
auction room the manuscript of
"Alice in Wonderland" for the
enormous sum of £15,000. It was
secured by Dr. ROSENBERG, of
Philadelphia, with a view to its
being sent to the United States;
but he announced that he was will-
ing to sell it again to the British
Museum for the price he gave for
it. There is no doubt that this
masterpiece of Lewis Carroll's is
the greatest book ever written for
children. The British Museum
authorities desired to acquire it,
and it is understood that a bidder,
acting on their behalf, went to
\$12,500 for it at the sale. Then he
dropped out, and the American
secured the precious manuscript.
Immediately there was a wail of
anguish in the Press. The M.S., it
was said, ought to be bought by
public subscription for the nation.
We are pleased to note that the
efforts to start a subscription came
to nothing. We shall be better
pleased if the failure serves to
arrest a practice which in recent
years has amounted to nothing less
than the exploitation of the public.

The Trustees of the British
Museum declined to support an
appeal to the public for so large
a sum. Their action is endorsed
by literary people whose opinion is
entitled to respect. Granted the
manuscript of "Alice in Wonder-
land" is unique, and that it would
be most interesting to see the very
pages and the handwriting of the

author showing how the story took
shape. But, after all, this is only
a sentimental interest. The manu-
script is not a thing of beauty like
a painting by an Old Master, nor
is it a matter of profound import-
ance to scholars like a real First
Folio of Shakespeare. The price
paid for this work is some thou-
sands of pounds higher than the
record price for a First Folio of
the Immortal Bard. There is,
therefore, an almost ludicrous lack
of proportion in suggesting that
£15,000 should be raised to secure
the manuscript.

No doubt it will find its way to
Harvard University, which already
possesses an unique collection of
Lewis Carroll MSS., first editions,
and relics. They have a passion for
this sort of thing—in America.
Famous paintings, and even old
English manor houses have been
transported to the United States.
It appears to make no difference
that these belong to a period before
America was discovered, and are
out of place in their new setting.
Naturally English people do not
wish to see things they value as part
of the national heritage leave the
country, and they may be trusted to
respond to any appeal to save what
is of real importance. But the
M.S. of a book like Lewis Carroll's
does not come into this category.
The money required to buy it can
be used to better purpose. The
refusal to play up to the sensation-
mongers in this instance may dis-
courage attempts at future ex-
ploitation; and that would be
welcomed by everybody who can
appreciate Art for its own sake,
and who has a true sense of values.

INTIMATIONS.



AWARDED 50 GOLD & PRIZE MEDALS.

IT NEVER VARIES!

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PHONE C. 616. [50]

One Chinese case of enteric was reported during the week-end.

A Chinese who thought he was
entitled to wear his hat inside Mr.
W. Schofield's Court at the Kow-
loon Magistracy found yesterday
that the penalty was \$1.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines for
the week ending May 5th amounted
to 115,851 tons, and the sales during
the period to 105,108 tons.

A man arrested on the s.s. Tung
On for possession of 1,800 dutiable
"Three Castle" cigarettes was
fined \$50, or four weeks' imprison-
ment, by the Second Magistrate
yesterday.

A Chinese male child, about one
month old, was discovered on Sun-
day on the foreshore opposite the
military camp at Shamshui, ap-
parently having been abandoned
by the parents. The police sent
the infant to the Kwong Wah Hos-
pital.

A Japanese living near the
"Dogs' Home" at Nathan Road
was attacked by a mob of twenty
Chinese yesterday morning. He
pushed through the crowd, ran to
his house, and almost immediately,
returned with a baseball bat. The
attackers then disappeared.

Subscriptions toward the found-
ing of a Chinese Faculty at Hong
Kong University have reached
\$170,900. So far no European firms
have been approached, but it is ex-
pected that the soliciting committee
will call on European and foreign
business houses in the course of the
next few days.

During a search carried out by
Chief Preventive Officer Clarke on
Sunday night, 400 tael of illicit
opium were found on the steam
launch Sun Sam Lee at the Yaumati
junk anchorage. Two men were
detained for investigation. Pro-
ceeding to Wanchai, 300 tael of
the drug were discovered on a
saman, but the occupants had dis-
appeared.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, fore-
cast and remarks issued by the
Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, at
5.30 p.m. state:—

Pressure is highest in the Pacific
to the south-east of Japan. The
Tongking depression remains un-
changed. Gradients are shallow
throughout the area.

Local forecast:—Light southerly
or variable winds, fair to showery.

Some hyperaesthetics scream out to suppress
Cracker-firing; while others direct their rebukes
At aeronaut zoomers. Some try to redress
The false notes of gramophones, saxophones, ukes.
My bele noire is that *oiseau de mauvais augure*
Who advises in accents impecably pure
"Come to The Peak. Ha! Ha!"

If my Sunday is blank, in my mid-level flat
For an afternoon's nap, I sometimes extend.
I toes and I turn, try this side and that,
But repose is a mood that I can't comprehend.
"Oh is there a breeze in this island!" I cry.
And that fend of a bird makes the scolding reply
"Come to The Peak. Ha! Ha!"

And when I'm invited to tennis up there,
And climb on a tram-seat at Kennedy Road,
Should it chance that a dripping wet fog fills the air
And the universe feels like a wait for a toad,
As I take my last mouthful of dry atmosphere
The bird on the hillside lets loose a grim ycer—
"Come to The Peak. Ha! Ha!"

I played golf at Fanling on a dazzling day,
When the ball is a basilisk's eye in the grass.
If I'd kept my eye on't, I venture to say
I would have blasted my eyesight. I didn't surpass.
I fooled my putts; scaffolded shots off the tee.
And each time I swore, the bird echoed with glee
"Come to The Peak. Ha! Ha!"

In a thunderstorm once on Dairy Farm Hill
I failed with my car, even backed in reverse.
Get out and get soaked! Or wait here until
The tropical storm clouds of summer disperse!
That was the question I asked of the night.
The bird in the coarse grass replied with delight
"Come to The Peak. Ha! Ha!"

From Stanley or Shek O, to Castle Peak Bay,
Cheung Chau to High West or the Tai Mo Shan crags,
Be you outdoors or indoors, you can't get away
From this bird which incessantly, tirelessly brags.
Who first was the wretch with a disarranged brain
That instructed a bird to declaim the refrain
"Come to The Peak. Ha! Ha!"

K. M.

One Chinese case of enteric was reported during the week-end.

A Chinese who thought he was
entitled to wear his hat inside Mr.
W. Schofield's Court at the Kow-
loon Magistracy found yesterday
that the penalty was \$1.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines for
the week ending May 5th amounted
to 115,851 tons, and the sales during
the period to 105,108 tons.

A man arrested on the s.s. Tung
On for possession of 1,800 dutiable
"Three Castle" cigarettes was
fined \$50, or four weeks' imprison-
ment, by the Second Magistrate
yesterday.

A Chinese male child, about one
month old, was discovered on Sun-
day on the foreshore opposite the
military camp at Shamshui, ap-
parently having been abandoned
by the parents. The police sent
the infant to the Kwong Wah Hos-
pital.

A Japanese living near the
"Dogs' Home" at Nathan Road
was attacked by a mob of twenty
Chinese yesterday morning. He
pushed through the crowd, ran to
his house, and almost immediately,
returned with a baseball bat. The
attackers then disappeared.

Subscriptions toward the found-
ing of a Chinese Faculty at Hong
Kong University have reached
\$170,900. So far no European firms
have been approached, but it is ex-
pected that the soliciting committee
will call on European and foreign
business houses in the course of the
next few days.

During a search carried out by
Chief Preventive Officer Clarke on
Sunday night, 400 tael of illicit
opium were found on the steam
launch Sun Sam Lee at the Yaumati
junk anchorage. Two men were
detained for investigation. Pro-
ceeding to Wanchai, 300 tael of
the drug were discovered on a
saman, but the occupants had dis-
appeared.

OBITUARY.

A FAMOUS SCULPTOR.

SIR GEORGE FRAMPTON.

The death is announced of Sir
George James Frampton, Kt., the
famous sculptor, at the age of 68.

Sir George, who became a Royal
Academician in 1902 and received
honours throughout the world, was
President of the Royal Society of
British sculptors in 1911-12.

He has a long list of famous
works to his credit, both nothing
of his is, probably, more widely
known than his Peter Pan in Ken-
sington Gardens. Among other of
his most famous works is the Edith
Cavell Memorial while he is also
responsible for the whole of the
sculpture on the exterior of
Lloyd's Register in the city, the
entrance to Electra House in
Moorgate, and the lions at the en-
trance to the new extension of the
British Museum.

By his work throughout England
he has ensured that his name will
not be forgotten.

THREE INTERPORT TEAMS.

TENNIS AND CRICKET SIDES SAIL TO-DAY.

When the s.s. *President Grant*
leaves the harbour to-day she will
carry amongst her passengers three
Interport Teams for Shanghai, de-
tails of which will be found else-
where in this issue. Included is a
team of four ladies who will take
part in a lawn tennis Interport and
the other two teams are the Cricket
and Men's Lawn Tennis.

Chief interest is centred in the
Cricket Match which begins on
Saturday, the 26th. For this the
winning port will hold the loser's
flag for the year, while for the
Men's Lawn Tennis Interport, the
trophy will be the Taggart Cup,
presented by Mr. J. H. Taggart of
the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels,
while the ladies have no form of
trophy yet.

Arrangements for the tennis
matches will be made on the
arrival of the teams there.

A DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE.

AGITATOR MOBBED BY AUDIENCE.

A very ugly incident took place
last night at about half past eight
in Bonham Strand when a Chinese
agitor was mobbed by his audi-
ence. He was so badly mauled that
he had to be sent to the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital for treatment.

According to an eye-witness, it
appeared that the man carried a
white banner with Chinese charac-
ters on it. He perched himself on
a piece of stone and started telling
the men who had gathered around
him what the Japanese had done to
China. He urged that "every true
son of China" should stand up and
wage war against Japanese mili-
tarism.

His oration was most fiery and
while he harped on the anti-Japan-
ese chord, his audience were atten-
tive, and accorded the speaker
some applause. It would have been
well for him had he ended there,
but he had something more to say
which his listeners refused to put
up with.

After denouncing Japan, the
speaker told his audience that his
next message would be "Down with
Li Tai Hsin," and "Down with
Chiang Kai Shek." The listeners
held their breath and waited for
the orator to continue. This man
went on to describe Marshal Li
T'ai Hsin as a usurper and accuse
Chiang Kai Shek of selling China
to the Japanese and sacrificing
thousands of innocent Chinese sol-
diers in Tientsin.

The audience soon came to the
conclusion that the man was a
communist, and probably one of
the "Reds" who escaped to the
Colony in December

AMERICAN PROTEST TO NANKING GOVERNMENT.

UNEASINESS IN TSINAN.

MANCHURIAN POLICY MADE CLEAR.

THE NORTHERN REPLY TO JAPAN.

Mr. MacMurray recently addressed a Note to the Nanking Government, drawing their attention to the fact that two American Missionaries had been killed during the Nationalist advance in Shantung. In consequence he asks that only the best disciplined troops should be sent to Peking and Tientsin. The Note warns the Southerners that if necessary American forces are prepared to protect their Nationals.

The rumour, which comes from the vernacular papers, that the American Consul at Tsinan is to become mediator between the Japanese and the Southerners is not very easily reconciled with Reuter messages of the American attitude.

The Japanese Military Attaché, acting on instructions from the Government, has informed the Northern headquarters that if the Northern armies are defeated and attempt to escape into Manchuria as a disorderly rabble, the Japanese forces will disarm them at Shanhaikwan before allowing them to pass.

Meanwhile the Northern leaders have issued a statement on the Japanese Memorandum, giving their reasons for refusing. They point out first that in the matter of protecting foreigners they are at one with the Japanese. Also Marshal Chang Tso Lin had proved himself completely willing for peace at the time of the Tsinan affair, when he issued his circular telegram to stop hostilities. The view is expressed that the Japanese should now turn to the Southerners. The reply ends with the ominous phrase "The Memorandum is fraught with far-reaching consequences."

JAPANESE PLANS.

THE RETREAT TO MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, May 21st.

A message from Peking states that the Japanese Military Attaché, acting on instructions from the Government, has notified Chang Tso Lin's Headquarters that the Japanese troops will disarm the Fengtienese in the event of a demoralised retreat to Manchuria.

THE NORTHERN REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, May 21st.

The Ankuochun leaders, in a statement regarding the Japanese Memorandum, say that the main purpose is apparently the protection of foreign life and property in China. The Fengtienese never deviated from that principle.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin's recent circular was an unmistakable indication of a genuine desire for peace, and therefore Japan should turn to the Southerners for a complete cessation of hostilities.

Under the present circumstances it is impracticable to suggest a yielding by only one side. The Memorandum is fraught with far-reaching consequences. This refers to the Japanese advice to retire, and the Japanese warning as regards not allowing the passage of defeated troops to Manchuria.

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN.

[Wah Ts Yat Pao.]

Shanghai, May 21st.

It is rumoured that the Fengtienese authorities have concluded an agreement with Japan regarding the surrender of the right of constructing five railway lines branching from the Southern Manchurian Railway. Mr. Chung Chei Wu, Foreign Commissioner in Kirin, has been responsible for signing the agreement at Peking.

EXTENDING THE DEFENSIVE AREA.

[Wah Ts Yat Pao.]

Shanghai, May 21st.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has proposed to the Powers concerned in the Boxer Protocol, that the foreign defensive area at Tientsin should be considerably extended in accordance with the contents of the Protocol. As yet the foreign ministers at Peking have not replied to his proposal.

AMERICAN PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 21st.

It is learned that Mr. MacMurray recently sent a Note to the Nanking Government drawing attention to the killing of two American Missionaries during the recent Nationalist advance in Shantung. He urges that only the best disciplined troops should be sent to the Peking and Tientsin areas.

The Note states that the United States Government is prepared to use the American forces in China to protect their nationals if necessary. It urges the Nationalists to take steps to prevent acts of violence against foreigners in future.

Nationalist officials are most reticent on this subject, and are refusing information.

POISON GAS TRAGEDY.

OLD WAR STOCK?

WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Hamburg, May 21st.

Hitherto there have been three deaths, and thirty-two have been taken to hospital as a result of the bursting of a number of barrels of phosgene gas, which is used in war time as poison gas. The barrels were stored in a chemical factory near the harbour, apparently owing to the warm weather.

The wind blew the gas in the direction of Wilhelmsburg, where a number of people were affected. The fire brigade tried to fight the gas with water, while gas masks and ammonia were despatched from Berlin.

All residents in the danger zone were removed, the Reichswehr troops assisting in the removal.

The city has had a terrible foretaste of what is likely to happen to cities in future wars. The phosgene gas poisoned five and seriously injured scores before the danger was realised.

Rain helped the fire brigades to dispose the gas with hoses, but the gas masks from Berlin arrived too late to be of any use.

The question is being asked why the firm was in possession of poison gas, the manufacture of which is forbidden to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.

Phosgene is used for the manufacture of dyes, for which it is presumed that the firm had it, but it is reported that the barrels were old war stock, bought for export to North America.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CANTONESE OFFICER MURDERED.

REVOLVER BATTLE IN STREETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 21st.

A Cantonese named Liu Show Pang, said to be an officer in General Li Chung Jen's Army, was shot dead in a Chinese lodging house in the Du du Consultat this morning.

He was shot by two Chinese, one of whom was wounded and arrested outside the International Saving Society offices in Avenue Edward Seventh.

The arrest took place after a number of shots between the police and the assassins, which caused considerable excitement to businessmen on their way to office.

A French Police Sergeant was also wounded.

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

JAPAN WITHIN HER RIGHTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 21st.

The *China Weekly Review's* Washington correspondent cables that the Coolidge Administration's policy is unchanged.

The U.S. Cabinet is carefully watching the situation and its developments, though the Tsinanfu incidents attracted little attention chiefly because interest is at present devoted to domestic politics.

The Press and the public have not shown any serious concern or interest in the present events in the Far East.

The *North China Daily News* states that an American firm in Shanghai has received a cable from its representative in the United States saying that the Nanking appeal to President Coolidge has been referred to Mr. F. B. Kellogg and will remain unanswered.

The U.S. Government's position is that Japan is acting within her rights in protecting the lives and property of her nationals in Shantung.

The United States accepts Baron Tanaka's statement as regards the ultimate withdrawal from Shantung as evidence of good faith.

Japan's intentions are being watched with lively interest, but with few exceptions no anxiety is felt.

Practically all newspaper editorials uphold the Japanese point of view. The Nationalist version of the story is utterly discredited.

Mr. Brinsford, supporting Japan in the *Heart* newspapers, after loud boasts and threats by the Chinese, the spectacle of three thousand Japanese troops holding Tsinanfu with 300,000 Nationalist troops within three days' march, while simultaneously China is imploring the assistance of Washington and Geneva, has placed China in a ridiculous position.

AMERICAN MINE DISASTER.

36 BODIES RECOVERED.

HOPE ALMOST GIVEN UP.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Brownsville, Pennsylvania, May 21st.

Hitherto thirty-six bodies, mostly terribly mutilated, have been recovered from the mine disaster here. Hope of rescuing the others has almost been given up.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN JAPAN.

MIDNIGHT SCARE FOR RESIDENTS.

HOUSES FLOODED IN YOKOHAMA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, May 21st.

A sharp earthquake shock was felt at 1.30 a.m., centred in the vicinity of Tokyo.

A number of smaller shocks followed lasting for three or four hours. Considerable alarm was caused and many frightened persons ran from their houses into the streets.

As far as can be seen only a few walls have cracked at Tokyo, while at Yokohama, where the shock was also felt, a water-pipe burst, flooding several houses, but there is no serious damage.

No casualties have been reported.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS AT DONETZ.

WORKERS HERDED LIKE CATTLE.

DECLINE IN OUTPUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Riga, May 20th.

It is reported from the Donetz coal basin that the output is seriously declining, and that unemployment is increasing with alarming rapidity.

The miners are living in conditions which can only be described as deplorable and the *Pravda* says that the Mining Trust has not sent a single *kopec* towards the housing fund.

The workers are herded together like cattle, without beds or even planks on which to sleep.

SWISS CONSTITUTION ALTERED.

CHILDREN OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bern, May 20th.

By popular referendum it has been agreed that the constitution shall be revised to provide that children born of foreign parents in Switzerland shall become, in certain conditions, Swiss nationals.

AMERICA'S FINEST EXPRESS.

DASHES INTO FREIGHT TRAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Pittsburg, May 20th.

The crack Pennsylvania Railroad express "Pittsburgher" was wrecked to-day on the east side of Johnstown as the result of a dash into a derailed freight car.

The express was travelling westward at full speed when it crashed into the wreck of the goods carriage, but fortunately the casualties were slight.

The fireman was killed and the driver and two passengers injured.

WELCOME FOR POLAR AIRMEN.

GUESTS AT OFFICIAL LUNCHEON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Oslo, May 20th.

Captain George Wilkins and Lieut. B. Eidsen, who crossed the North Pole by aeroplane from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen, have now arrived at Tromsø.

The intrepid flyers were welcomed by great crowds, in which many bands played tunes of welcome, while they were the guests of honour at an official luncheon.

BRITISH NOTE OF ACCEPTANCE.

APPROVAL BY HOME PAPERS.

SERIOUS AND PRACTICAL REPLY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, May 20th.

The tone of Sir Austen Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Kellogg's invitation to the negotiation of a multilateral pact providing for the outlawry of war, has been favourably commented upon in the Home Press.

What may be regarded as reservations are stated to be merely the wish that Mr. Kellogg's own verbal interpretations of the Treaty should be included in the Treaty itself.

Britain has found that the French and American ideas do not clash in any serious particular, and a compromise is easily possible.

Prompt Negotiation.

The *Observer* states that the movement initiated by Mr. Kellogg, the U.S. Foreign Secretary, had been virtually suspended till the British attitude was disclosed. The British Government and the British Dominions have now given their full support.

The practical purpose of the British answer issued yesterday was to endorse the Kellogg principle and to suggest the prompt negotiation of the details. The British Government, supported by the British Dominions, has now committed itself fully "To proclaim without restriction or qualification that war shall not be used as an instrument of policy."

Existing Obligations.

The only special reservation made in the British acceptance agrees with Article Four of the French Note that the Kellogg pledge should not conflict with any existing treaty obligation.

The Covenant of the League and the Locarno Treaty are regarded by His Majesty's Government as fundamental. Mr. Kellogg on April 28th, speaking before the American Society of International Law, expressed the view that the two sets of instruments should strengthen each other. No difficulty therefore arises on that score.

Defaulting Party.

Both the French and the British Governments made the point that violation of the Kellogg pledge by one party should release the others from their pledge towards the defaulting party. Mr. Kellogg had already adopted that view on April 28th.

Mr. Kellogg has said that the signature of the pact by the six great Powers would prevent a recurrence of a Great War on a 1914 pattern.

It seems now reasonably certain that the Pact will be signed by those powers. Mr. Kellogg, therefore, is likely to leave an enviable mark in American history.

Easier Way.

The *Sunday Times* says:—In a note of this kind, despatched in the name of the British Government every word counts. Nothing would have been easier for Sir Austen Chamberlain than to have emitted a loud cheer of unthinking approval in support of the American proposals. But that is not the way which Britain likes to have our Foreign Secretaries behave.

If we put our name to a treaty it is with the intention of carrying it out. If we make a promise we mean to redeem it.

If we commit ourselves to a principle it is not until we have done our best to forecast what it may portend in the way of action.

Serious Approaches.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has paid Mr. Kellogg's approaches the supreme compliment of taking them to be serious, practical and deserving of detailed examination.

When, therefore, the Foreign Secretary on behalf of the British Government will support the movement to the utmost of their power, his words may be accepted as indicative not of opinion, or hope, but of policy.

Great Significance.

Again when he talks of the British Government's "heartly co-operation in the conclusion of such a pact as is proposed," he means neither more nor less than he says.

Such declarations coming at the end of a series of politely moved amendments to the original text of the draft treaty carry far greater weight of conviction and significance for those who know our people than if he had merely endorsed Mr. Kellogg's general principle without waiting to inquire or reflect how it might work out in practice.

Similarly of View.

Happily in this case, the Foreign Office, after a realistic examination of Mr. Kellogg's scheme and of the French criticisms upon it, find nothing vitally antagonistic between them and nothing to which Great Britain cannot willingly subscribe.

(Continued on next column).

"BREMEN" DAMAGED.

ATTEMPT TO LEAVE GREENLY ISLAND.

40 PER CENT. DEMOLISHED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, May 21st.

The Transatlantic plane *Bremen* has been damaged in attempting to take off from the shore opposite Greenly Island.

The Junkers mechanic, Fred Melchoir, who made the attempt, reports that the plane is "forty per cent. demolished." Melchoir himself was not injured.

VIENNESE MORALS.

A PURITY CAMPAIGN.

ARCHBISHOP'S DENUNCIATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Vienna, April 5th.

The Austrian Government, supported by the Church, intend to undertake a vigorous campaign against immorality in Austria.

Quite recently a woman member of the Austrian Bundestag (the Upper Chamber), Frau Dr. Pichler, proposed the introduction of a bill into Parliament, against immoral literature. The Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, in a long speech, urged the necessity of such legislation.

Meanwhile the Church has been actively denouncing certain entertainments in Vienna which it regards as immoral or indecent. A revue, played in the Johann Strauss Theatre and the star of which was Josephine Baker, the negro dancer, formed the centre of these attacks.

In the Paulaner Church, close to the theatre where Mrs. Baker was appearing, night after night, for three consecutive evenings, special services were arranged and the congregation were asked to join in prayer against such performances.

The Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Piff, who has just returned from Rome, is heading the movement against this alleged wave of immorality in Austria. In a speech delivered before the Catholic People's Association the Cardinal declared that for ten years the Austrian problem was always considered to be an economic one, whereas in reality it is a moral problem which Austria was facing.

The Archbishop pointed out that the opera "Jonny Spiel Auf" was not only a stage farce but had become the symbol of the kind of life which ruled in fashionable Vienna. Under these circumstances there was only one hope for Austria—namely, a religious revival amongst the entire population.

The Liberal *Neue Freie Presse*, commenting on Cardinal Piff's speech, admits that a moral decadence is noticeable in Vienna. But this moral deterioration is observable all over the world and is not peculiarly Viennese.

The paper says that in every metropolis the same complaints can be heard about growing immorality. Can Vienna exist without this so-called excessive indulgence in pleasure? The *Neue Freie Presse* answers in the negative. Vienna must attract foreigners, as the tourist traffic is one of the most efficient compensations for the loss in the trade balance.

These entertainment places in Vienna, which are described as immoral, are great attractions to foreigners; they are places without which no metropolis can exist. They are potential sources of income for the luxury industries of Vienna, which are just as necessary for Vienna as the gondolas for Venice. Against Cardinal Piff the *Neue Freie Presse* maintains that the real difficulties of Austria are of an economic nature, and that the economic collapse has caused the downfall of morals. The economic troubles must be eliminated, and a revival of morality will follow. *Manchester Guardian*.

At Sir Austen Chamberlain's suggestions are, in fact, directed towards giving greater definiteness, and therefore, greater strength and practicality to the American Secretary of State's original idea.

British Suggestions.

They amount to little more than a request that Mr. Kellogg's verbal interpretations of his intentions should be incorporated in the Treaty itself.

The Foreign Secretary, for instance, is anxious, and rightly so, that there should be no appearance, and no possibility, of a clash between our obligations, under the Covenant of the League of Nations and under the Locarno Agreement, and the declarations to which we commit ourselves by signing the new pact.

Similarly, in regard to those regions of the world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute special and vital interests for our peace and safety.

So long as it is recognised, and explicitly stated, that the projected treaty would regard the protection of these regions against attack as a measure of self-defence on Great Britain's part—just as America's active guardianship of the Monroe Doctrine would be regarded as a measure of self-defence on her part—then the acceptance of the new pact is possible.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS.

EXPECTATIONS FULFILLED.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, 3 a.m., May 21st.

The Reichstag results throughout Germany bear out anticipations of a swing to the left. The general tendency is for the improvement of the position of the Socialists at the expense of the Nationalists.

"Apart from the results in a few smaller districts which will not materially change the final outcome of the elections, the Reichstag is now complete. The new Reichstag is likely to be composed as follows:

Social Democrats 130
Communists 51
Democrats 25
The Centre party holds 90 seats.
Nationalists 73
Fascists 13
German People's Party 53
Bavarian People's Party 18
Economic Party 23
Other Parties 6

Communist Support.

The Socialists and Communists have gained 19 and 6 seats respectively, and the Economic Party six, while the German National party has lost 39, the Centre 9 and the Democrats seven.

Out of 31,000,000 voters over 9,000,000 voted Socialist and 3,080,000 Communist.

Stresemann's Party.

The amended figures show that Stresemann's Party, the People's Party, have only 44 seats in the Reichstag, compared with fifty-one previously.

Herr Stresemann himself was re-elected through the Reichstag.

It is most likely that the Government will be a coalition between Socialists, the Centre, the People's Party and Democrats.

Prussian Elections.

Elections for the Prussian Diet were held at the same time as the Reichstag Elections, and also resulted in the heavy defeat of the German Nationalists, who lost 42 seats out of the 109, they held in the last Diet. The Socialists were unchanged with 114, the Centre held 89, compared with 81, and the Communists fifty compared with 44.

Herr Stresemann's Position.

Herr Stresemann was unable to obtain sufficient People's Party votes in Upper Bavaria, but as the Party's votes in Upper Bavaria will be combined with those in Lower Bavaria, there is still a prospect that he will be elected by Bavaria. His candidacy is any how safe, as the Foreign Minister stands head of the so-called Reichstag, to which the surplus votes of the various electoral districts are assigned.

An Early Forecast.

An unofficial forecast gives the following distribution in the new Reichstag compared with the respective strength of parties in the old.

Old.
Social Democrats 160
Communists 58
Democrats 25
Centre 65
Nationalists 70
Fascists 18
German People's Party 54
Bavarian People's Party 19

Man Stabbed To Death.

President Hindenburg and the Members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Dr. Stresemann, recorded their votes early in the day.

Rain all day rather damped enthusiasm and there were only minor clashes between rival party supporters. About a hundred arrests were made, but only a few were detained.

One man was stabbed to death in an affray in Saxony.

Since the last elections in 1924, about two million fresh men and women have been granted the vote for the first time.

They know little of the war or of pre-war Germany and are therefore unable to compare Republican and Imperial Germanies. Many predict that the majority of these votes will go to the Left parties.

R.A.F. PROGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Batavia, May 21st.

The R.A.F. flying boat, which left Singapore this morning, having arrived at Banka Island, en route for Australia.

GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

For those who deserted Fanning on Saturday because it was too hot, or owing to the claims of tennis and other sports, one felt a self-righteous sympathy of rather an "I told you so" kind. Saturday at Fanning was about the best day for golf that has occurred for a long time now, at any rate during a week end. There was no rain at all, a gentle breeze, and it was beautifully cool. Furthermore, the course was empty, and the rain during the week had freshened up the fairways and made the greens easy paced. There is still a lot of grass on the greens and they are a little bit bumpy, but it is very difficult to find much fault with them. Most of the errors complained of are still in the striking of the putts and not in the surface of the green.

The course is becoming a hive of activity now-a-days. New bunkers continue to spring up, and most of the earlier work has been turfed over and seems to be getting along pretty well. A new tee, being built at Sandy's Pulpit about twenty yards behind the present one and higher up the hillside. From here it will need something of a super-shot to reach the green and only the mightiest in the land will be able to get there. Some of the less mighty will regret that a really fine one-shotter is going at times to be converted into a drive and a pitch of a sort, but to those who cannot quite reach the green at present there will be very little difference, merely the question of a yard or two more on the mastic shot. The hole is on a bogey 4 on the card, and there are at present too many 3's being got here, and it is no bad thing to decrease this number if possible.

I was glad to find out that the two fine looking new tees at the 16th, which, as teens, were placed in such preposterous positions that no one could possibly play any hole from them, are not really tees at all, but are two very elegant piles of soil which will be used for dressing the 16th fairway. When the dressing is down on this fairway, the Armchair will be much more of a serious 5 than it is at present, for a second will have to carry every inch of the way if it is going to reach the green. There is going to be top-dressing at the 13th too at the top of the hill, which for a week or two will make the most difficult 4 on the course even more fiendishly difficult. That, I believe, is about all that is to be done to the course just at present, as the ground just short of the 4th green is not quite ready to be dealt with yet.

When one sits back and calculates how one's bogey round of 6 down should have been a dead certain 4 up, the Old Course does not appear frightfully difficult. There are one or two 5's which as often as not might be 4's, and one or two 4's which almost might be 3's. Altogether the bogey of the course appears fairly liberal. Yet it is very seldom, in matches, in Interports, or even in the big holiday competitions, that the course is made to look even slightly out of countenance, very rarely indeed that it looks ridiculous.

In spite of all this the Committee are obviously right in tightening it up as much as possible. There are undoubtedly one or two gift holes about, even though one often does not take the gift, and it is quite right that these should be made more difficult. Sandy's Pulpit has been very fortunate in its treatment during the last few weeks, with first of all the removal of that villainous little bank at the bottom of the hill, and now the new back tee. Within limits, the more difficult the course becomes the better it will be played. It is certainly far easier to play good shots on a reasonably bunkered course, than on a few acres of indeterminate fairway.

Sunday saw a reorganisation of the Happy Valley course, though not in itself a very drastic one. The order of play of the holes has been reversed and the old 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th holes now become the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The original first five holes are now played second, so that the old 5th green now becomes the end of the round. The outward greens are shown by white and the homeward ones by red flags. The main reason for this, and an excellent one too, appears to be the provision of a half way house, a match alongside the new first tee. So far as the actual playing of the course is concerned, the main difference will be that any players who have to go to the home green to decide their match will be faced with the most testing shot on the course just at the critical time. This is the second shot over the race course to the old 5th green, a fine and really difficult shot at any time, even before this became the last hole. It is the usual habit to make the last hole of the course a fairly straightforward one. Not so Happy Valley now.

(Continued on next Column).

LAWN TENNIS.

INTERPORT WITH SHANGHAI.

LOCAL TEAMS.

Much has been said and written of the local teams to represent the Colony in the forthcoming Interport Matches against Shanghai in the course of the next few days, and on the eve of the departure of the teams by the s.s. *President Grant* the following lines may prove cheering and encouraging to the members.

The men's team will be composed of Dr. M. E. Tottenham, Yew Man Kit, F. A. Redmond and E. C. Fincher.

Dr. Tottenham captaining the team and is one of the keenest players in the Colony. He has had considerable experience of first class lawn tennis in Ireland and is ranked among the leading lights here. He enjoys match playing and possesses a sound idea of the game. His backhand is somewhat weak, but otherwise he plays a forceful game.

Yew Man Kit is a sprightly young exponent who picked up the game in a short time. He has not yet reached first class standard, but can be relied upon to give a good performance in Shanghai. He plays a very good doubles game.

F. A. Redmond is a very pretty player who possesses a repertoire of strokes that makes a champion. His one great fault is inconsistency of form and although he has shown very good sporting spirit and great perseverance in the local championships he has not met with any particular success. He is very experienced and on form should prove equal to any player in Shanghai.

E. C. Fincher is a very good singles player and will undoubtedly make a name for himself in Shanghai. His peculiar style should be a source of worry to his opponents who will find him exceptionally hard to beat. He possesses very good stamina and plays a cool game.

THE LADIES.

Great interest is being centred in the visit of the ladies, as this is the first occasion of its kind. Hopes are being entertained that it will be the forerunner of similar matches in the future. The local team is composed of—Mrs. R. E. Tottenham, Miss Enid Lo, Lady Stuart Taylor and Mrs. Miles. Of the four, Mrs. Tottenham is the outstanding player. She has been the ladies' champion of the Colony for the last three years and will prove to be a match for any lady player in Shanghai. She possesses a free and easy style as well as all the strokes, is very quick in her recoveries and has the knack of returning difficult shots.

Mrs. Tottenham is a brainy player and takes a great interest in the game. Added to these advantages is the fact that she is left handed, and left handers are always a source of worry to their opponents. Miss Enid Lo has entered into public life in the game only recently and did very well in her first appearance in the local championship, being second only to Mrs. Tottenham who defeated her in the Challenge Round by two sets to one. She is a forceful and active player and possesses a variety of strokes. A strong forehand drive is her chief asset. She is apt to be nervous in big matches, but if she can overcome that she will distinguish herself in the Interport.

Lady Stuart Taylor is essentially a doubles player. She has had considerable experience in the game and plays very well at the net where she shines.

Mrs. Miles also ranks amongst the foremost lady exponents in the Colony. She has been very active in the local tournaments organised by the United Services Recreation Club, the Ladies Recreation Club and in the Open Championship. She has met with varying success in them.

I am afraid the rain on Monday has rather spoilt the playing value of the course for the next day or two. Seen from afar there were little bits of casual land sticking out here and there, but the rest was water everywhere.

It is sad to see that the British Ladies seem to have caught the habit of losing their Championships to other countries. It will be interesting to see whether these two successive victories of French Ladies will draw Miss Wethered out more into the limelight again, and whether she still stands in a class by herself above other women players. That she is still in fine form is proved by the annual Ladies v. Men match at Stoke Poges not so long ago, when, receiving a half, she beat Mr. Tolley by, I think, 4 and 2, and later, with Miss de la Chaux, beat Tolley and her brother in the fourfours.

Britain is working off this rush of championships in which it has been labouring for the last few weeks, for the last of the three, the Amateur Championship at Prestwick, started yesterday. Judging by the International matches in which England beat Scotland by 12 matches to one, with 3 halved some Englishman should win the Championship.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG OPPOSITION.

LOCAL PERSONNEL.

To all appearances Hong Kong is to be faced by one of the strongest teams fielded by Shanghai since the Interport was revived after the Great War. The opposition has been announced and some idea of its strength can be judged from the fact that such stalwarts as Manoeel Smith and T. W. R. Wilson appear only as reserves. Led by Captain Barrett, the full team is as follows: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Barnes, Divecha, Freshwater, Isaac, Leach, McLeone, Dr. O'Hara, Palmer, Quayle and Stokes.

Against such a formidable team, Hong Kong will have to play exceptionally well and every player must be on top form. The struggle, however, is expected to very keen and Shanghai, profiting by past experiences, is taking no risks this time, as the Northern Port has lost more than one match when Hong Kong looked well beaten. That Shanghai has picked its best men there is no doubt and the match is keenly looked forward to with exceptional interest and keenness.

Hong Kong has also prepared a selected team for the contest. The assembly team leaves today by the s.s. *President Grant* and the members leave with the best wishes of local cricketers for success and are expected to do themselves and the Colony credit.

The absence of T. E. Pearce, who is on leave from the local side makes a great difference, as he is regarded as the best batsman locally, besides being a very good wicket-keeper.

The local side is, however, captained by R. Hancock who is acknowledged to be the best qualified player to lead Hong Kong's cricket at home and was invited to turn out for a county side, but could not accept on account of indisposition. Hancock has the knack of inspiring confidence in his men and this asset may prove a big factor for Hong Kong. As a player, all cricketers are aware of his capabilities. Like Jack Hobbs he makes runs when they are most badly needed. He chooses the right kind of balls and punishes them severely. A useful bowler, he may prove his worth with the ball, especially as the local team requires a medium to fast bowler of his type. His connection with Interport dates back to 1904 and he has distinguished himself many a time.

A few "black and white snapshots" of the other players will not be out of place here and may serve to enlighten Shanghai as to local strength. Capt. Erskine, who is taking part in his first Interport, has been picked for his bowling. He can usually keep a good length for many overs and on the hard Shanghai wicket he will be somewhat difficult to score on. With such slips as Hancock and Owen Hughes he is expected to capture a crop of victims behind the stumps. Capt. Erskine has shown up quite well in local representative cricket and can be relied upon to contribute valuable innings of 20 or 30 runs in any match.

E. C. Fincher plays his third Interport this time. His first was against Malaya last year down South and the second against Shanghai at the local ground last year. A very steady bat though not pretty to watch, he demonstrated his capabilities by valuable contributions in the last Shanghai Interport, dispelling a common opinion that he was a nervous batsman. His chief asset is his discretion in scoring or defending. He is besides a very safe catch in the country and on the big Shanghai field he is expected to save many boundaries. Fincher is the youngest member of the two sides.

A. W. Hayward may prove to be the best performer for the local side as he knows the Shanghai side well, having been there and played for them for many years. He will in all probability open the innings and possesses a very pretty style, his off strokes and late cuts being particularly attractive. He fields mid-on and was at one time regarded as the best fieldman in Shanghai in that position.

H. Owen Hughes is an all rounder and able to shine in every department of the game. He usually requires some time to find his length, but uses his height to great advantage, while he can put many a batsman off by his left handed swings. A fast scorer when set he is remarkably quick at second slip. Capt. A. H. Munson has been bowling throughout the League season with consistently good length. He is a medium power with leg break and is the mainstay of the Royal Artillery team. He gets an occasional twenty with the bat and is taking part in the Interport for the first time.

S. Jex is the wicket keeper and has had considerable experience locally in that capacity. He turned out for Craigieover originally. (Continued on next Column).

DAVIS CUP RESULTS.

BRITAIN'S EASY WIN.

HOLLAND BEATS HUNGARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HELSINKI, May 20th.

Britain experienced little difficulty in eliminating Finland from the Davis Cup Competition, winning by five matches to nothing.

The singles matches resulted as follows:

Gregory (Britain) beat Grahm (Finland) 6-0, 1-0, 6-1, 6-1.

Higgs (Britain) beat Grutenfeldt, 6-2, 6-1, 2-0, 6-0.

Gregory beat Granholm, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

Higgs beat Grahm, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

In the double match, Crole-Rosa and Eames beat Grahm and Grutenfeldt by 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

In the second round of the Davis Cup at the Hague, Holland beat Hungary by 3 matches to 2.

BRITISH LADIES' TRIUMPH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 20th.

The French ladies gave a much improved display on the second day of the international tennis contest between Great Britain and France.

Britain led by five clear matches at the end of the first day, but today the French ladies won four matches against three, Britain winning the contest by eight matches to four.

DECREE AGAINST MISS DENISE ORME.

LORD CHURSTON AS PETITIONER IN DIVORCE COURT.

In the Divorce Court Lord Mervale granted a decree nisi to Lord Churston on the ground of the misconduct of his wife, Jessie Denise Orme, formerly Miss Denise Orme, the actress, with the co-respondent, Mr. T. W. Wesel.

The petition was undefended. The marriage was in April 1907. Lord Churston described himself as a banker, residing at Lancaster Gate-terrace, London, and Lupton, Brixham. The misconduct alleged was on certain dates in November and December last at an address in Kinnerton-street, Knightsbridge, London, where Lady Churston resided.

The Hon. Victor Russell appeared for Lord Churston, and Mr. Walter Frampton held a watching brief for the respondent and co-respondent.

A private detective gave evidence of watching Lady Churston's flat in Winterton street, Knightsbridge, and her former maid was also called. Service of the petition on Mr. Wesel at White House, Windsor, Bucks, was proved.

A decree nisi, with costs, against the co-respondent, was granted and Lord Churston was given the custody of the four youngest children. Lord Mervale remarked that the correspondence between Lady Churston and Mr. Wesel during the time the former was living with her husband, together with their subsequent association, established the allegations made.

but has of late been playing for Kowloon. On the true Shanghai wicket he is expected to do well.

Rev. E. K. Quick will be remembered for his part in a remarkable victory several years ago over Shanghai with 17 weak Hong Kong side. He is probably the best all rounder of the local side. A safe catch and sure fielder, he is a medium-slow bowler with leg break and deceptive delivery. At batting he possesses a variety of scoring strokes. He hits with perfect judgment and watches the ball until the moment of impact. His weak point is in poking to short mid-on and for this reason he should be careful in playing Isaac. When set he is a pretty batsman to watch. His a good all round fielder.

Capt. Reynolds plays for the first time in Interport. If not affected by the importance of the match he should do well and he is one of the prettiest batsmen in the team. He hits very hard and should return with a good average.

G. R. Sayer is still a good player and one of the most experienced of Interporters. He has the knack of collecting runs in Shanghai and is still Hong Kong's best cover point. He bowls slow leg breaks and will worry most of the Shanghai team except Capt. Barrett.

Capt. A. N. Thorpe, the Welsh man, is both a bowler and batsman. On his day, he is well up to Interport standard and will prove a useful reserve.

WHAMPOA SPEAKS ITS MIND.

CHINA MUST LEARN TO FIGHT.

A GREAT PEOPLE BUT WEAK.

[By GEORGE K. SOKOLSKY.]

My Whampoa Academy friend was never a mild spoken person. His temper rose with the troubles of his country. He had been an ally of Borodin, and then had fought all the Communists of the land. Three generations of revolutionists gave his name an aristocratic ring in the Kuomintang. His forebears had been in exile with the Doctor and had been generals in 1911. One of them, at least, had been assassinated by political opponents. There was much hatred in the soul of my Whampoa friend. He hated the imperialists and the militarists. He hated Great Britain and Japan and now he hated Soviet Russia. But he was a jovial hater.

The Lust For Battle.

Tainan stirred him. He wanted to fight. It mattered little to him whom he fought, whether it be Chang Tao Lin or Baron Tanaka, but fight he must. And through his mind ran a single refrain which he repeated on all occasions. "China is weak. When we are strong, then there will be time for justice and mercy."

He had but one conception of strength and that is armed force. Only when China could fight someone, defeat some big Power, would China be strong.

"We are a great people, but we are weak. If we could fight Japan and the other imperialists we would be strong. China has no friends. Even you are not a true friend. Down in your heart you despise us. All foreigners despise us. But some day, we shall be strong and you won't despise us. That is the whole secret of international relations—the strong despise the weak and the weak hate the strong."

Might The Only Right.

"You talk of international law. So do we. But there is no international law for us because we can not fight you. If we could fight, we could change international law to suit our needs. Now, all international law only helps you; it never helps us."

"We have no sovereign rights because we cannot enforce them. When we are strong, we shall have sovereign rights like everyone else."

I argued with my Whampoa friend. I said, it is not so much a question of military prowess, as organization. It pointed to the confusion in China's national life. Even family and individual relations are in a state of confusion. There are no standards. Everything is possible. Concubines and prostitutes move in the best society. Kidnappers and opium smugglers are great men with honorary titles. Petty crooks hold high office. Everywhere, one sees only confusion and anarchy. That is the trouble. But my Whampoa friend would have none of it.

"China is weak," he said. "China's armies must grow strong, strong enough to defeat the militarists and imperialists before we can do anything."

What Are We Fighting About?

Opposite was seated a business man, an American returned student. He asked, "What is all the fighting about, anyhow? Fifteen years we have been fighting and what is it all about?"

"We can only unify the country by fighting," said Whampoa. "We can only gain strength by fighting. When you want to teach a child to walk, you don't give him Confucius to read. You put him on the floor and tell him to walk. If he falls, he cries. Then one day, he doesn't fall. Then one day, he can walk steadily. This is not philosophy. It is practical life. It is practical politics."

"We revolutionists are easily fooled. We were used by the Communists and we were used by the Russians. That is because we are weak. We try to lean on sticks. But sticks will not make us strong. Strength must be internal. Our support must come from inside, not from outside. We must develop from inside."

Fine Words Butter No Parms.

"But how?" I asked. "We hear much talk but we see nothing but wars, destruction, privation and the exploitation of the people. You use fine words, but you do nothing."

"That is because China is weak," my Whampoa friend replied. "Weakness is not only material but spiritual. Something has gone wrong with us as a race. But it won't be wrong always. Then we shall be strong and we shall fight. Our weakness is disgraceful but we are gaining strength daily. You foreigners despise us because you think we are like worms, but worms don't fight the way we have been fighting during the past four years. We don't fight like you do, but at the same time, we don't fight like we did ten years ago. More people die in our fights. That means that they are not afraid to die. More soldiers are wounded. That means soldiers are brave. That means (Continued on next Column).

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON FACE.

Spread to Neck and Arms. Pain Was Awful.

"A dry rash appeared on my face and irritated terribly, especially at night. I took no notice of it and gradually it spread to my neck and arms. The pain was awful, and I used to be awake all night. I had to give up work for two weeks. I tried all kinds of ointments but they were of no use. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and wrote for a free sample. After using I got relief so purchased more, and in a few weeks I was healed." (Signed) Albert Mas; 16, Sidney Sq., Mile End, E. London, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for daily toilet purposes.

Send for Cuticura Soap and Ointment free throughout the world. Write to Cuticura, Dept. 1, P.O. Box 100, New York, N.Y. U.S.A. Get the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

ETON'S LONG GLASS.

All old Etonians will learn with regret that Mrs. Hannah Thomas, who kept The Top, High-street, Eton, from 1875 to 1902, has died at the age of 86. She was buried in Eton cemetery. "During her time the custom of drinking 'long glass' at the Tap was observed by Etonians. The long glass, consisting of a yard of glass with a wide tip and thin stem ending in a bowl, held about a pint and a half of beer, and boys were timed by a stop watch to see which could empty it in the quickest time. The record is held by Mr. J. H. Gibson, the Cambridge stroke, who on July 30th, 1897, took 28 sec.

that they stand to the end. There is a growing strength in that.

But Still Too Weak.

"Have you ever heard of a Nationalist general going over to the North? He doesn't do it. He would 'kill him. That is better than five years ago and better than, for instance, 'Sun Chuan Fang's commanders who came over to us for money or because they lost faith in him. We are stronger than Sun Chuan Fang although he is a good general. We fight better than his soldiers, although they have better equipment. It is because we are still weak—too weak to stand against 3,000 Japanese in Tainan. That is still our tragedy."—North China Daily News.



'Four Sandy Macs please'

For many years had the Four Cronies of the Exclusive Club led the fashion in drinks, calling for their "Scotchs" and "Scotchs and Sodas."

Insomuch that when a Tall Tanned Stranger called for a "Sandy Mac," whiskers wagged, papers rustled, and eyebrows rose among the Four.

Until they marked the way he drank. And observed the deference of George who served it.

Thereafter they whispered with George. Then amongst themselves. Later the senior Crony—a Purple Colonel—called in a clear voice "Four Sandy Macs, please." So men learn.

Sandy Macdonald Scots Whisky

12, KUTCHING & MOSE, 14 QUEEN ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

AGENTS FOR SANDY MACDONALD SCOTS WHISKY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	H. Kongs	S'hai	Kobe	Y'ama	V'ancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 7	June 16
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 21	June 30
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 13	July 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 21	Sept. 30
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 10

(E) Asia and (R) Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

See Canada's Wonders—The Canadian Pacific Rockies
Lovely Lake Louise—Banff the beautiful.

The "Trans-Canada Limited" and other daily through
Express trains. Liberal Stopovers allowed.

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few
days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp,
Cherbourg and Hamburg

HONGKONG—MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
June 5	June 7	EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 8
June 25	June 28	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 29

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
£120, £112, £102, £83; via SAN FRANCISCO,
G440, G440 via JAPAN and SEATTLE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TAITO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th May

TEIKO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th June

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 2nd June

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 16th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

MOI MARU ... Sunday, 27th May

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Thursday, 31st May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

WAKASA MARU ... Saturday, 9th June

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

KUMA MARU ... Sunday, 10th June

ASUKA MARU ... Saturday, 16th June

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MUROBAN MARU ... Saturday, 2nd June

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 22nd June

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

RANGON MARU (Moi direct) ... Wednesday, 23rd May

NAGANO MARU (Moi direct) ... Saturday, 2nd June

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th May

+ Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

SPECIAL CHEAP TRIPS TO SAIGON

"PHEUMPHEN" ... sailing 22nd May
"HALYARD" ... sailing 25th May

These vessels, fitted with all latest modern improvements, are being placed on
the HONG KONG—SAIGON run, and will take first-class passengers
at specially reduced fares for a holiday in the fascinating territory of
Indo-China.

RETURN TRIP ... 17 DAYS

8 to 10 Days on Shore.

FARES: A DECK—Return ... \$100.

B DECK—Return ... \$80.

Indo-China offers many attractions for a short holiday.
The Ruins of Angkor are one of the Seven Wonders of the World.
Splendid Big Game Shooting.

Passenger Agents—THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.
PRINCE STREET.

For further particulars apply to

WO FAT SING.

Telephone: C. 5. 81, Wai Lok Street, [1028]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

VERY POOR CARGO RETURNS.

GOOD AVERAGE FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS.

The cargo returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed very poor totals. With twelve arrivals and thirteen departures the cargoes for Hong Kong totalled just over 9,000 tons. Through cargo carried by six vessels exceeded 22,500 tons, and showed an average of 3,750 tons per vessel. The heaviest cargo carrier was a British ship with 9,000 tons.

General cargo discharged for this port amounted to 9,001 tons, most of which was rice from Saigon. The two best returns were above 2,500 tons of rice from Saigon, and the a.s. Prosper (Norwegian) from the same port discharged 2,600 tons of similar cargo.

Through cargo carried by six vessels showed a very good average. Three British vessels alone contributed 14,433 tons, while the best carrier was the a.s. Mirapore (British) with 9,000 tons of general cargo from Bombay and Singapore. The Dutch vessel Tjilowong had 5,693 tons from Batavia and Amoy.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	7
American	2	1
Dutch	1	0
Norwegian	1	0
Chinese	4	3
Japanese	0	2
Total	12	13

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changite, June 8th.

Taiping, July 10th.

Bank Line.

City of Chester, May 27th.

City of Tokyo, June 8th.

City of Bedford, June 22nd.

City of Peking, July 7th.

City of Osaka, July 13th.

City of New Castle, June 15th.

City of Evansville, July 20th.

City of Winnipeg, August 4th.

City of Delhi, September 1st.

City of Glasgow, September 28th.

Ben Line.

Benvorlich, to-morrow.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Taima, May 24th.

Tikawa, May 31st.

Takawa, June 2nd.

Takawa, June 5th.

Takawa, June 8th.

Takawa, June 15th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Asia, May 25th.

Empress of Canada, June 4th.

Dollar Steamship Line.

President Lincoln, to-day.

President Cleveland, May 25th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Peru, June 6th.

Siam, June 10th.

Denmark, July 16th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Tanda, May 30th.

St. Albans, June 4th.

Arafura, July 9th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Teucer, to-morrow.

Perseus, May 27th.

Menelaus, May 28th.

Pyrrhus, May 30th.

Hector, May 31st.

Adriatic, June 4th.

Mentor, June 6th.

Rhædon, June 8th.

Tyndarus, June 10th.

Antenor, June 13th.

Dardanus, June 16th.

Oanfa, June 20th.

Diomed, June 26th.

Antiochus, June 28th.

Atræus, June 29th.

Glaucus, June 29th.

Helene, June 29th.

Proteus, July 3rd.

Lycan, July 8th.

Philoctetes, July 8th.

Nephele, July 16th.

Achilles, July 21st.

Telchys, July 24th.

Theseus, July 24th.

Aeneas, July 30th.

Demetrius, August 4th.

Bellerophon, August 6th.

Calchus, August 11th.

Automedon, August 17th.

Egeon, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Machon, September 19th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Glen Line.

Pembroke, May 25th.

Gleniffer, June 9th.

Glenhane, June 29th.

Cardigan, July 9th.

Glenogle, July 20th.

Hamburg-America Line and

Hugo Stinnes Linien.

Ludendorff, May 25th.

Vogland, June 2nd.

Hindenburg, June 13th.

Albert Vogler, June 13th.

Rhein, June 24th.

Oldenburg, July 7th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjikembang, May 24th.

Tjikong, May 27th.

Tjikondari, May 28th.

Tjikodan, June 4th.

Tjikodan, June 4th.

Tjikarang, June 7th.

Tjikarom, June 18th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Athos II., to-day.

General Mettinger, to-day.

Sphinx, June 5th.

Angers, June 16th.

Paul Lecat, July 3rd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mithima Maru, to-day.

Taiyo Maru, to-day.

Toyooka Maru, to-day.

Kamo Maru, May 28th.

Hakusan Maru, June 1st.

Muroran Maru, June 1st.

Tenyo Maru, June 4th.

Morioka Maru, June 7th.

Dakar Maru, June 8th.

Sado Maru, June 10th.

Fuji Maru, June 12th.

Arika Maru, June 15th.

Kitano Maru, June 15th.

Korea Maru, June 16th.

Tango Maru, June 19th.

Haruna Maru, June 28th.

Shingo Maru, July 3rd.

Durban Maru, July 8th.

Kamakura Maru, July 11th.

AKI Maru, July 24th.

Bingo Maru, August 1st.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Pfalz, May 24th.

Saarbrücken, June 4th.

Ramscheid, June 22nd.

Coblenz, July 2nd.

Ludwigshafen, July 18th.

Fulda, July 30th.

Prince Line.

Japanese Prince, June 3rd.

Chinese Prince, June 28th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

TWO LAUNCH MASTERS SUMMONED.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Two masters of steam launches were summoned before Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., at the Marine Court yesterday morning for disobeying Harbour regulations. Ho Cheung Yau, master of the steam launch Wing Ping was summoned for blowing his steam whistle for other purposes than navigation at about 3.30 a.m. on the 18th instant.

Inspector J. Moss was in charge of the case, but when the case was called the defendant was not in Court. However, the defendant turned up later and gave the excuse that he had been engaged on a job beyond the limits of the Harbour. He pleaded guilty to the offence, and said that he intended to give three blasts on his whistle to go astern, but inadvertently gave an extra blast.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 with the alternative of 10 days' hard labour.

Failed To Appear.

The master of the steam launch Lee Kie was charged with towing two laden junks of more than 1,500 piculs each through the Northern entrance of the Yumati Typhoon shelter at 4.50 p.m. on the 16th instant. Lance-Sergeant Pearson who made the arrest was in charge of the case, but as the defendant failed to appear the case was remanded sine die.

Dredging The Harbour.

Leung Chuen, mistress of a fishing boat also appeared on a charge of using drags and grapplings for the purpose of dredging the seabed of the Harbour off the Kowloon Godowns.

A. P. S. Morton prosecuted and the defendant pleaded guilty. She gave her excuse that she was attempting to recover her boat anchor which, she said, had fallen overboard.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 with the alternative of five days' hard labour.

Atlantic Deck Passengers.

Five vessels which arrived during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday carried 848 Atlantic deck passengers for this port.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Rampura, May 24th.

Malwa, May 28th.

Alipore, May 31st.

Jeypore, June 2nd.

Nankin, June 5th.

Kayser, June 7th.

Delta, June 7th.

Kawalpindi, June 21st.

Yellora, July 3rd.

Kashmir, July 6th.

Rajasthan, July 18th.

Kalyan, August 2nd.

